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EDITORIALS

WE LIVE TO-DAY. No one has ever seen to-morrow or entered upon its duties. Many thousands end their career with to-day, and complete the record of their lives. It is vain to dream of the morrow, or speculate upon its results. Our life to-day shows our estimate of the measure of eternity. Nothing worthy of the thought of greatness has ever been established that did not embody the idea of the fullest realization of the best ideal in the work of to-day.

In carrying on the educational work of our lives, we must not forget that no dream of the future can bring us the realization of our hopes, or the fulfillment of our aspirations, but only as they are embodied in the daily work of our lives. Each day should be perfect according to our highest ideal, and not, as it often is, an apology for our living, or our existence; so every day should be our best day; and thus we attain our ideal, and the purpose of our living will be ennobled.

It is foolish to lament about the good times past. To do that is to admit that our living is on a lower plane than even

our ideal. It is equally vain to dream away to-day's opportunities over the anticipations of the future. Our life is to-day. It is the only time we have; yesterday is gone, to-morrow may never come into our lives, so live to-day. Live up to your ideal wherever you are, or whatever you are doing.

PERSONS who have colds should not mingle with their fellows, nor come in contact with them. All colds are contagious, and are communicated from one to another. It is especially important that those who are sick or indisposed, from whatever cause, should not be exposed to colds.

Colds are not eminently contagious, but they are sufficiently so that few persons who are exposed to them escape contracting the malady. Any observant person will notice, that, after one member of a family has a cold, it affects every other member of the family, to a greater or less degree; and, inasmuch as colds so often incapacitate students for study it is especially desirable that any person affected should not circulate among the other students, and expose them to the same inconveniences.

Colds are of microbic origin and usually run a definite course when not properly treated. Any treatment that will destroy the germs, or render them inert, will relieve the malady. Probably the best method of destroying a cold in a family, or school, is the use of formaldehyde gas, which destroys the germs. It also destroys all other forms of microbic life, rendering the air of a room sterile.

NOTES:—The daily use of a few drops of turpentine will effectually prevent small pox.

Cleanliness is an important factor in the prevention of disease.

The inhalation of formaldehyde gas destroys the germs of croup, asthma, and other forms invading the air passages.

A properly regulated diet prevents the loading of the system with morbid products, and is a safe-guard against disease.

Regular bathing of the whole body is conducive to a clear mind, a sweet disposition, and insures an agreeable companion.

SOMETHING ABOUT OUR WAR SHIPS

The deliberate and treacherous explosion of the Second-Class Battleship "MAINE" in the Harbor of Havana on the night of the 15th of February, 1898, awakened the patriotism of America to cope with an inevitable war that within a few weeks was to be waged between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain. One unmistakable result of that war, terminating almost as quickly as it was declared was this: that the Powers were brought face to face with the realization—as manifestly sudden as it was decisive—that our liberty-loving country was destined to be universally respected

and that the force and power of its Army, and particularly the strength and possibilities of its Navy, were worthy the reputations attained and the enviable positions they have since taken in the respective Governmental centres of all the civilized nations of the world.

The unfortunate affair of that memorable 15th of February has been the cause either directly or indirectly of many transformations on both sides of the globe in the short lapse of time since that precipitative event. As the initial and decisive blow was struck by the Navy, and the critical moment passed, before the Army had any extremely important occasion to prove its real worth in that brief trouble, the signal victory achieved for our country and the resultant changes referred to are naturally attributable for the most part to the strength and efficiency of the former and to the superiority of its individual vessels with their respective personnel.

One of the no doubt least important, yet none the less interesting, coincidental results and continued after effects of that little clash with Spain, has been the almost constant and widening wave of popular inquiry with a view to the acquisition of knowledge and familiarity pertaining to the formation, power and maintenance of the Navy; the method which the Government adopts when it wishes to make an addition to its fighting strength on the seas; the distinguishing characteristics of the respective war vessels built and building in recent years; and indeed all manner of information in relation to men-of-war and the salient features in connection with the different stages of building in the shipyards in which they are constructed. Perhaps never before had there been such an apparent interest manifested by all classes of people in an endeavor to form an intelli-

gent acquaintance with the particulars of the Navy, and it is surprising to many how little is really known even at this time in the sense of an ordinary conversational knowledge on such an important subject by a very large majority of the people of the nation for which the Navy is designed to protect. More particularly was this true prior to the Spanish-American war. At that time, and indeed again at this writing, in view of the pending imbroglio between Venezuela and the European combination, people everywhere are dragging down their dust-covered geographies and histories, and scanning the daily papers in the wild craze to freshen memories—and in many cases to learn for the first time—as to the generally accepted policy of our brother nations across the sea, the location and history of the important places of present naval concentration, the true spirit and meaning of the Monroe Doctrine, and answers to many other queries that current history brings into question.

These international controversies are often productive of much good, occasionally of some harm, but in any event they serve to awaken us to passing events and arouse the less slumbering to a keen recollection and rehearsal of the reviews and test days of actual school years that to many are now past and gone.

It is not the spirit by any means of this paper to elaborate facts in the light of a presumption that they are not already generally known; but with the object and hope merely that it may prove of at least passing interest to those especially who are anxious for details of national import of such a nature as do not frequently—perhaps not frequently enough—come before the readers of current literature, and to those also in the varied spheres of busy life or college

study who do not have the time or opportunity to come in touch with the occasional sources of information.

The Navy of the United States commenced its real steady growth towards the point of signal importance about twenty years ago. Then it was altogether incomparable to the formidable array of fighting fleets that carry the stars and stripes to-day. The difference between its then comparative insignificance and the magnificent display at the present day can be more fully appreciated when it is brought to our attention that even since the War with Spain there have been larger appropriations for the naval service than during any equal number of years previous to that time. In short, to illustrate more plainly, there are a larger number of first-class battleships either in actual process of construction at the present time or about to be turned over to the Government than the number all told of a similar type already in commission, and there are four times as many armored cruisers building or projected than the number in actual service.

Uncle Sam's available naval strength may be summed up as follows, and in a parallel column the vessels building or about to be built may be noted for further comparison:

	In Service	Building or about to be built
First-class battleships	9	10
Second-class "	1	
Armored cruisers	2	8
Armored ram	1	
Monitors	6	4
Protected cruisers	14	9
Unprotected cruisers	3	
Gunboats of various types	42	2
Torpedo boats	28	7
Torpedo boat destroyers	3	13
Submarine torpedo boats	1	7
Vessels of other craft	113	3
Totals	224	63

It may be remarked incidentally that in addition to the above our Government has 24 vessels of different types laid up in the several navy yards, being unfit for further sea service, yet retained and cared for in a measure with a sacredness proportionate to the respective events in history to which they may have contributed in the making.

In the column of 63 vessels represented as "building or about to be built," it may be noted that they are in the main under construction, and the larger number well advanced to completion, only a small proportion of the whole being merely projected or "about to be built." As there is necessarily a considerable lapse of time, in many instances several years, between the date of an appropriation for the construction of a certain lot of ships and their final completion and delivery to the Government, there has been from year to year for some time past a quite formidable navy of itself in all the possible stages of building, and also a goodly number of vessels upon which work has not yet been commenced.

The principal types of men-of-war may be briefly defined as follows:

A first class battleship is a vessel in which everything is subordinated to offensive fighting power, that is to say—the heaviest possible guns and the thickest possible armor are carried as a primary consideration, speed and coal endurance being secondary. The speed of the latest designs of this type of vessel is about eighteen knots an hour, a knot being equal to about one and one-fifth miles.

A second-class battleship is simply a vessel smaller, less heavily armored and less powerful in every respect than a first-class battleship.

An armored cruiser is a vessel in which speed and coal capacity are the primary

considerations, and power of armament and thickness of armor secondary. The speed of the most recent vessels of this class is about twenty-three knots an hour.

In later practice, however, the margin of difference between a battleship and an armored cruiser has been very much narrowed down, that is to say—there has been a constant increase of speed in battleships, which is the secondary consideration with them, and a constant increase in the thickness of armor and power of armament which is the secondary consideration in armored cruisers, until in the very latest types of both the difference has been almost nominal. For example, the new "MAINE," just completed and turned over to the Government, is a first-class battleship; and the "PENNSYLVANIA," not yet launched, is a first-class armored cruiser, but the "PENNSYLVANIA" is designed to be sufficiently armored and her battery sufficiently heavy to warrant her taking a place in the main fighting line if necessary.

An armored ram is a vessel of war constructed with a projecting "snout" designed for the purpose of ramming and sinking an adversary by bursting in the side of the enemy's vessel below the water line.

A monitor is a vessel having a low free-board, that is with the main deck not far above the line. The monitors last constructed have about 30 inches of free-board, so it can be seen that they lie very close to the water.

A protected cruiser is a vessel without side armor and without gun protection except shields to protect the crews of the larger guns from small arms and small rapid-fire cannon. The protected cruiser has a protective deck, the flat part of which rises a short distance above the

water line with slopes on each side. The general rule in protective decks now-a-days is to have the slopes three to four inches thick and the flat part one and a half to two inches thick.

An unprotected cruiser is simply a vessel without either side armor, gun protection or protective deck.

Cruisers as a class are designed and commissioned specially to prey upon an enemy's commerce.

A gun-boat is a small unprotected cruiser.

A torpedo boat is designed and built with little free-board for the purpose of securing the highest speed, and its function is to creep upon an enemy's ship and explode a torpedo against her side.

A torpedo boat destroyer is built with the object first of destroying the smaller torpedo boats and second as a torpedo boat herself.

Submarine torpedo boats have the same function as the torpedo boat except that they are designed and built to be able to operate under water and can rise to the surface or sink down and run under water at will.

A transport is simply an ordinary steamship fitted up for carrying soldiers and sailors from one point to another by sea, very much after the fashion of a passenger ship. The name is sometimes applied to vessels carrying cargoes of war material. Transports, of course, are more a part of the Army than of the Navy.

In his annual report to the President, the Secretary of the Navy places himself on record as to the prevailing condition and future policy of the department of which he is the head. The President in turn, in his annual message to Congress, embodies a paragraph on the Navy, to a more or less extent reflecting the attitude and views of the Secretary, in which he outlines a recommendation for the in-

crease in number of efficient officers and enlisted men as crews to meet the constantly growing needs which the continued new construction of late years necessarily demands, and also invariably offers suggestions as to the country's requirements in the way of still further additions to our already rapidly growing power on the seas. Congress usually acts favorably upon the recommendations of the President, passes an Act making appropriations for the naval service, and confers upon the President the authority to have constructed certain specified men-of-war.

After an appropriation has been made by Congress and the necessary authority vested in the President to proceed in carrying out its plans the President thereupon confers upon the Secretary of the Navy the power to act in conformity to certain regulations already in vogue for all similar undertakings. He is directed to invite sealed proposals from every American shipbuilder and any other person who shall show to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy that within three months from the date of the contract he will be possessed of the necessary plant for the performance of the work in the United States which he shall offer to undertake. The contract is awarded to the lowest and best responsible bidder or bidders, having in view the highest results attainable and the most expeditious delivery. The contract is not let, however, until the expiration of at least sixty days' advertisement, published in five leading papers of the United States, inviting proposals for the work desired, the performance of which being subject to all the rules, regulations, superintendence by naval officers during construction, and provisions as to bonds and security for the quality and due completion of the work as the Secre-

tary of the Navy may prescribe. The Government always names a limitation price for the construction of any vessel and of course bidders must keep within that limit, if they wish their bids considered, and still conform to the requirements specified. The Secretary of the Navy always reserves the right by the authority of Congress to reject any or all bids made that are not believed to be advantageous to the Government.

Invariably an appropriation is sufficiently large to provide for the construction of more than one vessel at one time. By an Act of Congress provision has been made for the building of at least one vessel under any one appropriation on or near the coast of the Pacific ocean. As an incentive to ship-building on the western coast, and in order to place the builders there upon a somewhat equal footing with those on the Atlantic coast—the disadvantage of the former being the heavy expense incurred in the transportation across the continent of certain machinery, steel forgings, castings and other products not procurable on the Pacific coast, an allowance to the bidders in that part of the United States is made not exceeding four per centum above the lowest accepted bid for the corresponding vessel. For instance, suppose the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, at Newport News, Va., should bid for the construction of a certain vessel the sum of \$4,000,000, and the Union Iron Works at San Francisco should bid \$4,155,000 for undertaking the same work—all other considerations being equal, the contract would be awarded to the Union Iron Works, because the latter was the lower bidder after taking account of the four per centum allowance. Of course the illustration just given, while it may answer the purpose as such, is not a prob-

able one strictly speaking, because in the first place there would undoubtedly be more than two bidders and again there would be more than one ship for which bids would be asked. But, carrying the same illustration a little farther, suppose there would be two ships to be let, then the Newport News Company would be awarded one at its price and the Union Iron Works the other at its bid.

There is always a maximum limit of time allowed for the completion of any specified vessel, and in the case of a first-class armored man-of-war it ranges from thirty to forty-two months. No bids are considered which propose to extend the fixed limit. Failure to complete a vessel within the time specified in the contract involves a penalty ranging in vessels of different types of from \$100 to \$600 a day after the expiration of the period stated by the contract until the vessel is completed and delivered as prescribed. Every vessel of course has a specified contract speed. For some years the Government offered in connection with a first-class armored vessel a bonus of \$50,000 for each quarter knot in excess of the contract requirements and a corresponding penalty for an equal performance short of the specifications. An award of over \$400,000 on one vessel alone has been earned for excess speed. For some years past, however, the Government has not authorized any premium but it has not neglected to retain the penalty clause.

There has never been, nor is there at this immediate present, a shipyard or combination in the United States capable of building an armored vessel outright. The Government always contracts separately with other concerns for the armor and armament which is delivered by them to the shipyard where the vessel is building for which such material is in-

tended. A shipbuilding concern bids for the construction of the vessel exclusive of the armor and armament, although its bid covers the installation and assembling of those parts. The builder contracts principally for the construction of the hull and machinery, although as remarked before he installs and assembles everything whether furnished by him or not. The Government obtains from other sources the armor, armament, ammunition, stores, portable furniture in general, boats and their outfit, blocks, coo- perage, anchors and chains, cables and hawsers, signaling outfit, and many miscellaneous minor items of outfit. It is interesting to note that the labor and material in the constructing and assembling, or in other words that which the contractor offers to furnish and perform as embodied in his proposal, represents only about two-thirds of the actual cost of a finished armored vessel. For example, if a bid from a shipbuilder of say \$3,000,000 for the construction of a certain vessel is accepted by the Government, that same vessel completed ready for commission would no doubt cost the United States a sum of about \$1,500,000 additional—or something like \$4,500,000 all told. The United States Government has several vessels that have cost from start to finish as much as \$5,000,000 and even \$6,000,000 each.

In addition to the advertisement in the papers hitherto referred to the Secretary of the Navy issues to shipbuilders of reputation a circular defining the chief characteristics of the proposed vessels, and upon the request of those who show a disposition to offer proposals, he submits plans, drawings and specifications for their information in preparing an intelligent bid. These plans and drawings are very voluminous and the specifications for the construction of the hull and en-

gines form two quite large volumes in themselves to the details of which the builder must rigidly adhere in submitting his proposal and subsequently in performing the work should he be awarded the contract. All material entering into the construction of a vessel is very closely inspected by Government Officers who are on the ground constantly for that purpose in all the stages of building. Many forms of material are subjected to very severe tests, and not infrequently is there a failure to meet the demands of the specifications, in which case the whole of a certain lot from which the sample has been taken for test is condemned and rejected, oft times entailing upon the manufacturer a loss of hundreds and sometimes thousands of dollars.

Those who have expressed a determination to bid for any specified work are notified of a certain fixed day subsequent to the expiration of the sixty days' advertisement, on which date, generally at 12 o'clock noon, the sealed proposals are opened at the Department of the Navy in the presence of attending bidders and the usual Board on Construction appointed for the purpose of overseeing and conducting the formal negotiations on the part of the Government.

The amount appropriated by Congress for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, was about \$79,000,000, and the estimate, not yet appropriated, for the succeeding is placed at about \$82,500,000 although in each instance the amount made directly available for new construction is only about three-tenths of the respective sums. The remaining proportion is used for the general up-keep and maintenance of the Department itself at Washington and all the bureaus, yards, docks, stations, etc., etc., that are necessary parts of the great naval establishment

It is to be regretted that any condition or conditions should exist which make it appear justifiable and expedient in the judgment of those who create and execute the laws to continue the appropriation of yearly growing millions for the extension and maintenance of such an enviable power on the sea. Yet in the immediate wake of this monstrous show of a defensive and aggressive policy there comes moving serenely to the front at recurring intervals the great master spirit of arbitration and the universal tendency to the settlement of misunderstandings and disputes through Hague Conferences and International Peace Societies. A recognition of this steadily growing non-combative spirit is fittingly illustrated by the commendable disposition manifested on the part of the countries at interest in their willingness to adjust the present Venezuelan difficulty by a representative Board of Arbitrators. The impartial efficacy, the extreme comparative economy, and the righteous wisdom of such a course at all times must appeal strongly to every thoughtful person.

Nations are beginning to realize more and more the virtue and reward of peaceful pursuits, to appreciate and respect the rights and feelings of others, and to recognize the principle that real might, as well as right, lies not in destroying one's neighbor, not in subtracting from his comfort and happiness, but actually in helping him and adding to them, and that an advance in the welfare of any people is a corresponding movement towards the much desired goal of universal peace and good will.

It is therefore to be hoped that the millions of Government moneys and the energies of multitudes of men, now unmistakably directed towards the culmination of a matchless Naval Power, will, in the not distant future—by a new condi-

tion of affairs having in view a world-wide adoption of an inflexible system of arbitration—be diverted from that channel and contributed to the industries of peace, which alone can mark the steady advancement of any nation to the zenith of absolutely true and unsullied glory.

ROLAND HOWE.

THE SKATERS

ADALINE HOHF BEERY

Three cheers for Jack Frost!
His mittens he's lost,—
Bare-handed he whacks the still pond on its face;
Its fine feelings jarred,
Its visage grows hard,—
Its life is locked up in a crystalline case.

But ho! what a sheet
Where deft-flying feet
Geometry's puzzles triumphantly draw;
From willow to mill,
And cross where you will,
Conditions are prime, for there's never a flaw.

It's ten by the clock:
Here comes a red frock,
The van of a bevy of garrulous girls;
With lusty hurrah
From masculine jaw,
The skated brigade to the merriment whirls.

Now who would suppose
'Twas time for the rose
When all things were stiff in their dignity bare?
But just see them blow,
Bewitchingly glow,
In cheeks not too modest their carmine to wear.

O, just to be out!
With young limbs and stout,
And limitless ozone to whip up the blood;
'Tis storing up strength
To draw on at length,
When bending to duty at mid-life's full flood.

A challenge, a chase!
With swift, laughing grace
A jaunty red fez and a seal-skin dash by;
Which wins first the goal?
The lass, lucky soul!
"Bravo!" and "bravo!" the faint foot-hills reply.

How all things have end!
Full-wearied they wend
The home-stretch of highway by hunger impelled;
The whole party votes
In jolliest notes
That skating as sport be with capitals spelled.

PERSONALS

Miss Mary Warner has returned home in Ohio to stay.

Miss Rose Clark has had her studio papered very artistically.

Prof. David Emmert is confined to his house because of sickness.

Miss Mary E. Bartholow spent a part of her vacation at her home.

Miss Helen W. Gibbons spent vacation at her home in Philadelphia.

Mary Elizabeth Trout visited the college on the 1st and 2nd of January.

Rev. Amos Haines preached in Altoona on Saturday, Jan. 17th.

Prof. O. P. Hoover preached in Altoona, Pa., on Sunday, January 11th.

Prof. Wm. Swigart is holding revival services in the Ardenheim church at present.

W. A. Price, Managing Editor, has succeeded Prof. C. C. Johnson in charge of third floor, Founders' Hall.

Prof. J. A. Myers is doing field work for the college in Somerset and Blair counties during the month of January.

Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh will deliver lectures on the Gospel of St. John during Bible term beginning January 26th.

Mrs. and Prof. Joseph E. Saylor spent vacation with the former's parents and friends near Everett, Bedford County, Pa.

Milton Gnagey, who graduated in the Business Course in 1901 is keeping books for Shipley Hardware Company, Meyersdale.

E. J. Egan, one of our number of last year is now attending school at Union Bridge. He is also doing some teaching there.

Rev. Walter Long of Germantown will hold revival services in the College Chapel at the close of the Bible term in February.

Harry Shoenthal of New Paris made a short call on his friends at Juniata when on his way to Philadelphia where he is studying medicine.

Prof. J. Allan Myers will not teach in the institution as announced in a previous number. He will continue to do field work for the college.

Prof. I. Harvey Brumbaugh was disabled for several days at the opening of the term from going about his duties, owing to a kick from a horse.

On the 15th of December, 1902, Prof. Charles A. Hodges and Prof. F. F. Holsopple held an Educational Meeting in Sinking Valley, Blair county.

Prof. F. F. Holsopple made a three days' trip to Chester and Montgomery counties during vacation, preaching and doing field work for the college.

Miss Rose Clark, pianist, and Wilson Price, as reader, will render a recital in Mt. Union, Pa., Jan. 23, under the auspices of the Presbyterian church.

When on his return to Philadelphia where he is pursuing a course in pharmacy, Harry Wertz spent several days with his brother and sister at Juniata.

John Miranda, one of our Porto Rican boys, spent his vacation among his student friends in Franklin, Adams and York counties. He reports having had a nice time.

Miss Rose Clark furnished the music at an educational meeting in Sinking Valley near Tyrone on Friday evening, January 16th. W. A. Price substituted for Prof. Myers on the occasion.

Prof. Lelia C. Bassett, A. M., our German instructor of last year is at present teaching in a high school in Sullivan, Ind. Miss Bassett says she expects to visit Juniata in the Spring on her way to Germany.

Prof. Arthur Wakefield, A. M., who had charge of the Greek department last year writes he is teaching in a preparatory school in Kent's Hill, Me. He says he likes his work very much. He promises a visit to Juniata in June.

Those who remained at Juniata during vacation witnessed a very pretty wedding in the college parlor December 24, 1902. Prof. Swigart officiating, Miss Dora Funk, a former student of Juniata, and George Snyder were united in matrimony. They came directly from their home in Waynesboro to which they returned the same evening where they will make their future home. The ECHO wishes them much success and happiness in their future life.

F. B. Myers writes to us as follows: "Enclosed find fifty cents in stamps for one year's subscription to the ECHO. No true Juniatan will be without the paper. Therein we feel the heart throbs of our dear Alma Mater. Truly it gives no uncertain sound." It is certainly pleasing to see Juniata's friends so loyal to her. It is largely this loyalty and good will that is to bring Juniata more and more to the front. May this sentiment be increased in the hearts of every one of her friends!

ALUMNI NOTES

Claude Carney, '00, is teaching and studying law in North Dakota.

Joseph D. Johnson, '02, surprised his friends at Juniata by his presence December 28th and 29th.

Milton B. Wright, '98, visited College Hill a few hours Saturday, January 10th.

W. B. Baker, '99, made a pleasant call at Juniata, Saturday, January 10th. He is teaching a successful school at Curry, Blair county, Pennsylvania.

C. S. Van Dyke, '88, is teaching in Porto Rico this winter. He is getting along nicely with his school. We wish him great success in his work on the Sun Isle.

Frank R. Widdowson, '98, is continuing his work in the Medical school in Baltimore, where he will graduate in 1904. On December 4th he paid a visit to his two brothers at Juniata.

Roscoe Brumbaugh, '01, spent his holiday vacation at home with his parents in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. Roscoe is at present telegraphic editor of one of the best newspapers of the south.

Mabel Snavelly, '96, spent her holiday vacation at home. One of her Christmas presents was an attack of LaGrippe, but she possessed it only a few days as she is better and will soon return to her work in Philadelphia.

Homer F. Sanger, '02, is already teaching the second school since his graduation. He says, "Financially I am very successful," furthermore he expresses his desire to be at Juniata in the Spring. Success to you, Homer.

Anna Trostle, '02, after enjoying a pleasant vacation at home, Blain, Pennsylvania, visited Juniata friends December 2nd and 3rd on her way to her school at Van Ormer, Cambria county. She says she has a school of thirty pupils and is getting along nicely.

Mabel Dooley, '02, visited friends at Juniata December 13th, 14th and 15th.

She is teaching near her home, Maria, Bedford county, Pa. She has a nice school and is enjoying her work. She says she cannot do without the ECHO, and left her subscription for the year 1903.

Maud L. Gifford, '99, writes that she is not teaching this winter but is enjoying home duties. She sends good wishes to all inquiring friends and also sends fifty cents as a renewal of her subscription to the ECHO. We know she expresses the sentiment of many loyal Juniataans when she says, "I cannot tell you how much I appreciate this voice from our 'school home.'" Why can we not hear from more of our Alumni? Let your Mater know of her sons' and daughters' welfare.

Irwin Briggs, '00, pleasantly surprised his classmates at Juniata December 31. On his vacation home he did not forget his Juniata friends. All classes take pleasure in remembering their class meetings, and, as a number of '00's are still lingering around their Alma Mater, they decided to entertain Mr. Briggs by holding a class meeting. The evening was very pleasantly spent in the college parlor but instead of the regular business that comes up before a class meeting, conversation, eating apples and playing games was the feature of the evening. All enjoyed the evening and wished that we might have more reunions within Juniata's walls.

Irwin Briggs, Harry Shoenthal and several other Juniata boys, students at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, made a very valuable Christmas gift to our Biological department in the shape of a beautiful hard wood case, containing one hundred and twenty microscopic slides of Histological and Pathological specimens of their own preparation.

Such evidence of devotion to the interests of the college is most heartily appreciated. Gifts of this kind mean more than money. They mean that those who have prepared here for professional careers, are interested in the supply of equipment for the department which will make their work more efficient. It is the spirit of the philanthropist who desires that they who follow may have greater advantages than he himself enjoyed. We trust this unexpected gift will be a suggestion to other Juniata boys working in scientific departments of the different colleges and universities to add to this valuable collection.

ITEMS

Winter sports are at their height.

Cupid played smash in college circles during the holidays.

The dining room girls are becoming acquainted with the new faces.

Over a score of new students makes a noticeable increase in our Juniata family.

The Bible term opens on Monday, Jan. 26. The prospects for a goodly number are apparent.

The lectures of the college under the auspices of the Lecture Bureau are a pleasing diversion from our work and play.

Although the winter term opened in the old year, regular work having been started Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1902, most of the old students extended their vacation over New Year's day.

"Songs of the Eastern Colleges," the latest compilation of college songs by Hinds & Noble of New York, contains among its one hundred and ninety-eight selections the words and music of "Hail to Juniata."

The University Extension of Huntingdon was fortunate in securing Rev. W. Hudson Shaw, M. A., of Oxford, England, to deliver a course of six lectures on Florentine history this winter. They are being given weekly in the various churches of town. The fifth of the series will be delivered in the college auditorium, Thursday evening, Feb. 5, 1903.

At their first public meeting this term, held Friday evening, Jan. 9, 1903, the Wahneeta Literary Society was presented with an emblem of a very striking design. It is a cast plaque, the central figure being a shield with the head and face of an Indian chief standing out boldly in half relief. Protruding from behind this shield is a large bow, a quiver of arrows and a tomahawk—the whole being very suggestive of the name of the society and its origin, and figuratively symbolical of its high purpose. The emblem was a gift from the students of Uniontown, Pa.,—twelve in number, who have attended Juniata. All are members of this society.

WEIMAR

Nestled among the beautiful Thuringian hills is one of those quaint little towns so often found in the out-of-the-way corners of Germany and so full of the romance that attracts the traveler from the new world.

Weimar has had its day and now it lives but in the past. From every nook there peer ghosts of years long gone by; friendly ghosts they are, and dear to the lovers of the good and of the beautiful.

'Tis in very truth a haunted spot—this little town—and very sacred are the memories that are associated with the little time-worn houses and with the scenes of faded glory.

Who would believe that here in one

little yellow cottage once lived the beloved Schiller with his Lotte and the little Schillerchens; that it was here he wrote words that will echo through all the ages to come! To those who have learned to love this great man, there is something deeply pathetic in the little yellow cottage and its low-ceilinged rooms. This is the book he read, this the chair he sat in, this the very air he breathed. There is much in hero worship! Things seem so real, so much fuller of meaning. What an inspiration it is to visit the homes of the great of earth!

Climb up the narrow winding street,—here everything is either up or down hill—see the odd old gabled houses with their roofs of red tile and their tiny windows. A little stretch of the imagination and you can see a pretty powdered head and a cheery rosy face looking from one of the windows of an old house. It is Christiane and here we are in front of Goethe's home. Here lived the greatest genius Germany has ever produced.

Compared to Schiller's humble cottage, Goethe's home is a palace and within are all manner of rare collections, made on his many travels, and pictures of value and beauty. Away at the further end of the house are Goethe's private rooms, that have been kept just as he left them nearly seventy-five years ago; the table at which he wrote, the unfinished manuscript upon it and beside it the chair in which he breathed his last. One almost expects to see the poet himself appear; the veil of the years is torn asunder and we stand in the presence of him who knew no superior, whose life and works are the most noble monuments ever raised to the honor and glory of the country he loved. How significant his dying words: "More light." They have become the watchwords of civilization.

Not a stone's throw from Goethe's home is the old ducal castle where, a hundred years ago, was assembled the most brilliant intellectual court of Europe. Karl August, the lover and patron of art and literature lived here with his gifted mother, Anna Amalia. The duke, himself a poet and a man of brilliant mind, gathered about him here the great poets and thinkers of the times and among these were the four greatest of Germany's classic poets: Goethe, Schiller, Herder and Wieland.

Herder, the pastor of the little church on the market place, a poet, a scholar, a gentleman, beloved and revered of all. He it was who first collected the folk-songs of all countries and gave them to the world.

A nature very different is Wieland, the author of "Oberon," a man with a history as varied as it was interesting and full of experience.

Beside these four great men, there were many others of talent at the little court in Weimar who have contributed their share toward making Germany the great land of poetry and learning that it is to day. A goodly number of excellent women also graced this court, among them the witty and versatile Charlotte Von Stein, one of Goethe's nearest and most helpful friends.

In the castle are four rooms dedicated to the memory of the four greatest poets. These they call "Die Dichterzimmer."

From the rear of the castle one gets a beautiful view of the park, through which flows the little river Ilm, immortalized by many a verse.

On a hill beyond is the "Goethe—Schiller Archiv," where the original manuscripts and rare editions of the works of these two poets are kept. One could spend weeks among the old books and papers, but we must away.

Having once seen this peaceful little spot and known its history and its associations, one grows to know those great men better, to love them more and to feel their ennobling influence more strongly and then besides one has grown to love the quaint little town for its own sake. HELEN W. GIBBONS.

COLLEGE DOINGS

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL PROGRAM

On Sunday morning, January 11th, instead of the church services, the Sunday School rendered a program.

Prof. Wm. Beery, the Superintendent of the Sunday School, briefly stated the object of the meeting, namely that it was the aim of the Sunday School to create a deeper interest in the Sunday School lessons as laid down in the International Sunday School Quarterly, and to suggest methods of study toward that end; secondly to promote the systematic Bible study in general by the children and parents alike; and again to keep in touch with the great movements of Sunday School work as a world movement. This was more emphatically brought out by Prof. Haines, later on the program.

The first period of time was occupied by Otis Brumbaugh who systematically pointed out the different important features in the Sunday School lesson of that day and showed how one feature followed the other as a sequence.

After the Quartette rendered a piece of music, Mrs. Ella J. Brumbaugh instructed by chart the infant class, showing by pictures and illustrations how it is altogether possible to interest the little folks.

Elder H. B. Brumbaugh then made a short but interesting address. He dwelt on the care an earthly father has for his children and applied it very forcibly, spiritually.

After singing by the congregation Prof. Amos Haines arose. He spoke in

the highest terms with reference to the first step in the organization of a home department for Sunday School work here on College Hill and warmly congratulated the Superintendent and his collaborators. He emphasized strongly the benefit and meaning of such an organization to the church, school and town of Huntingdon.

In the second place he laid strong stress on the fact that our Annual Conference emphasized Sunday School work in its various phases; that time was when only the clergy was supposed to know and have a comprehensive view of the Bible. He defined in strong terms the word *Theology*.

He then spoke of the various movements in this country for the promotion of Sunday School work and systematic Bible study, mentioning first "The Council of Seventy" with its associate members of three hundred for the advancement of the aforesaid studies; that this organization originated in 1895 with the late Dr. John Henry Barrows as first president, Prof. Frank K. Sanders, Dean of Yale Theological School, being the present president; that Hyde Park, Chicago, Ill., was the greatest centre of activity, where 10,000 students, comprising ministers, laymen, Sunday School workers and others were enrolled.

Prof. Haines further referred to the convention at Louisville, Kentucky, held December 9-12, 1902, which was inaugurated by the Kentucky State Sunday School Association, whose object was to further Sunday School work, methods, plans for teaching in Seminaries and Bible Schools; that at this convention there were represented, viz: Kentucky, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina. He brought out the fact as shown by the manifest in-

terest, that the leaders of the church and the state more than ever recognized the need of the study of the Scriptures and the value of the Holy Book to the rising generation.

He lastly referred to the World's Sunday School Convention at Jerusalem which is to be held in 1904. A world wide convention in which not only men in the colleges and universities of our land are interested but men from over the civilized world. What will this mean for Sunday School work and Bible study? Prof. Haines said.

He appealed in closing for aid and co-operation in these movements; that each intelligent Christian man and woman should have some share in these great movements.

He appealed also for stronger co-operation in the home communities with the Sunday School workers.

The meeting was altogether a new feature and all who were present could not but feel that we were wise for having been there and felt a keen responsibility for the work of the church and Sunday School, for the teaching and instruction of the rising generation of young men and young women.

THE NEW YEAR WATCH SERVICE

The students on College Hill viewed the last embers of the dying year slowly lose their lustre in those wee hours of eleven and twelve o'clock on the night of the 31st of December.

From eleven to eleven and one-half o'clock the student body participated in games, marching, and a happy social in general.

A rather impromptu program, consisting of short addresses, by Prof. I. Harvey Brumbaugh and Mr. James Widdowson and a few readings by W. A. Price, was then rendered. Having repeated the *Lord's*

Prayer in concert while "the clock was striking the hour" and the familiar peals of the tower bell rang out the old and ushered in the *new year*, a hearty handshake with a *Happy New Year* concluded the pleasant *Watch*. All felt paid for the little sleep lost. All realized that the sparks of the Yule-tide were warmly fanned into a bright flame for the ensuing year.

MISS ADA REICHARD MARRIED TO PROF. C. C. JOHNSON

The Baltimore American noted the following in its columns on December 31: "Miss Ada Katharine Reichard, daughter of Rev. W. Scott Reichard, of the German Baptist Brethren Church, and Prof. Carman Cover Johnson, registrar and instructor in history at Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa., were married this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, on South Potomac street, Hagerstown. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father in the presence of a large company of relatives and friends.

The bride was given away by her uncle, Jacob J. Funk, president of the Second National Bank, this city. Miss Mae Geiser and Miss Zula Downey, both of Smithsburg, Md., were the bridesmaids. Professor Johnson was attended by his brother, Joseph Immel Johnson, of Uniontown, Pa., as best man. The ushers were Joseph D. Johnson, cousin of the groom, of Uniontown, Pa., and Roy Reichard, a cousin of the bride, Hagerstown. The ceremony was followed by a reception from 5:30 to 8 o'clock. Professor and Mrs. Johnson left to night for Huntingdon, where they will reside at the college."

Prof. and Mrs. Johnson arrived in town on New Year's day and were given

an informal reception and dinner at the home of Prof. and Mrs. Snavely. They took their abode in their beautifully furnished apartments in the college on the eve of the new year after the faculty and students gave them a warm reception in the college parlor.

A magnificent polished-top, quartered-oak table, as a remembrance from the faculty, was added to the already numerous and valuable presents. Prof. C. C. was heard to say, "You must come and see us to know how beautifully we get along." The ECHO staff wishes the lately wedded a prosperous life, much joy and much happiness.

VOICES OF SOLITUDE

To listen is to obey.

To be natural is to be great.

Misunderstandings are often very helpful.

Be not simply good, but be good for something.

We believe things according to our capacity for belief.

The weak man works by rules, the strong man knows no rules.

Whosoever thinks evil of another has already wronged that person in his heart.

Every man carries in his own soul the God that he knows and worships, and the God is of his own making.

Be not anxious about honoring your mother, but first see that you honor yourself—than which there is no higher wisdom.

Is not that the most distressing condition possible to a human creature in which he feels himself qualified for some useful and honorable work in life, and in chance ways has all his efforts frustrated in accomplishing it?

I will neither praise nor condemn: I will merely speak what I know to be or not to be, and to have been or not to have been.

To appear better than those in their own sphere of comparison, is the ruling principle of most persons who claim to be good Christians.

We should never condemn men because they do not believe as we do—they do not have the capacity to believe the things we do—that is all! For race, environment and age determine capacity for belief. ELWOOD YERGY.

PROF. C. C. ELLIS MARRIED TO FORMER JUNIATITE

Prof. Charles C. Ellis of Baltimore and Miss Emma Nyce, only daughter of John Nyce of Perkiomenville, Pa., were married at the home of the bride December 25, by Elder Hammond of Philadelphia and Rev. William Howe of Norristown, Pa.

Professor Ellis who graduated at Juniata in the Normal Course in '89 and in the Classical department in '99, and taught a few years after graduation made many friends with Juniatices among whom was Miss Nyce. We always claim Charles as one of our boys and his friends of the Alma Mater extend to Prof. and Mrs. Ellis heartiest wishes of joy and gladness.

Prof. and Mrs. Ellis are at present teaching in Zion City, Illinois.

EXCHANGES

A number of the exchanges for December contain appropriate Christmas articles, consisting of stories, descriptions, and essays. A touching little story entitled Rainer's Christmas Gift, is published in the *Sibyl*. The *High School Argus* deserves special mention for its neat and suggestive cover design.

Admirers of Lew Wallace will be interested in "Ben Hur at Home," in the *Monthly Maroon*, December. The author describes an actual visit at the home of this noted man at Crawfordsville. He presents a vivid picture of the home and surroundings, besides giving a few glimpses of the every day life and character of Lew Wallace himself.

A few rays from the "*Star of Bethlehem*" and some of the effects of "Peace," the divine gift of the Prince of peace are well defined in the *Spectator*. Civilization follows where christianity is taught, and is at its highest where Christ is best known. A distinction is made between true christianity and religious fanaticism. A vivid description of the "City of David" is given in the same issue.

A strong denunciation of the sin of mediocrity is given in the *Normal Vidette*, October. The fault is a common one and admonitions are quite in place. Our failures are due more to the lack of preparation than to the lack of opportunities or aspirations.

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings."

The literary department of the *Central Collegian* is made up of character sketches and literary criticism. In "A Misguided Genius" the weakness of Poe, the man, and the power of Poe, the writer, are held up in contra-distinction. A closer study of these one sided great men enables one to have more charity for their weaknesses as well as a greater admiration for their genius. The review of *Paradise Lost* is interesting and concise. One of the best methods of studying universal history is a thorough study of the lives of the leading men. The sketch on Mohammed in the *Collegian* is excellent both from a philosophical and historical standpoint.

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The most useful thing in connection with this folder is a map which, in connection with an alphabetical list of stations, enables the reader to locate almost any point in the great West.

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LOCATION.

The site of the college is on a hill overlooking the town of Huntingdon, which enjoys many natural advantages in healthful climate and beautiful mountain scenery. Huntingdon is on the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Rail Road, 203 miles west of Philadelphia and 153 miles east of Pittsburg. Through express trains between New York, Washington, Chicago and St. Louis bring students directly to Huntingdon.

BUILDINGS.

Five large buildings are located on the college campus of ten acres. These buildings make complete provision for the work of instruction and comfort of students. The dormitories are furnished with steam heat and baths. The Dining Room is a large, airy room covering an entire floor of one of the buildings. An Infirmary with an experienced nurse in attendance is provided for any who may become sick.

EQUIPMENT.

The College Library contains 20,000 volumes and is open to the students for daily reference. Several hundred volumes are added each year, so that the newest and best books are made to supplement class work. The Physical, Chemical, Geological and Biological Laboratories are stocked with the apparatus and specimens necessary to do thorough scientific work, and students are trained in a practical use of the material at hand.

COURSES.

The Courses are Classical, Academy, Normal English, Bible, Music and Business. Each course is distinct, with instructors trained for their respective departments and offering special advantage in their particular fields. The good, thorough work of the college is its main working capital while the substantial buildings and complete equipment are evidence of its progression.

STUDENT LIFE.

The students live in the college dormitories in association with the Faculty and each other. A home-like atmosphere pervades the institution. The Gymnasium and Athletic Field are the centres of physical training and exercise and contribute to both the pleasures and health of the students. Literary societies and debating clubs contribute to the intellectual life of the college. A strong Christian spirit, which determines standards of conduct and which pervades all parts of the student life, is a special characteristic of the institution.

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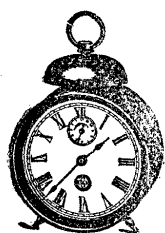
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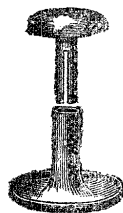
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EDITORIAL

THE INFLUENCE we exert, in the society of the world, should not be a matter of indifference to us. None of us live unto ourselves, or for our own pleasure or profit, without reference to the comfort and happiness of others. We are, in a great measure, our brother's keeper; and we may not pass by the interest of others without seriously considering our relation to them. Were we all to study only our own interests, in the affairs of life, and act from motives purely selfish, what would the state of society become, under such influences? What would become of the "brotherhood of man?" Where would be the motive for philanthropic deeds?

The greatest men and women of every age of the world's history were unselfish to a degree that made them notable during their lives, and caused their memory to be perpetuated and crowned with reverence bordering on adoration. The purest and brightest example of an unselfish life, a life of devotion to others, is that of the great Master, the Christ of God. While none may approach His pure life of sacrifice, yet all may learn

the lesson taught, continually, by precept and example, impressed by the power of Jehovah, and so conform their lives, in a measure, at least, to the pattern of the Divine.

A life of sacrifice for others is a life of joy, happiness, and in the end, of profit; while a life of selfishness, and devoted to mercenary ends is a life of anxiety, devoid of peace and joy, and in the end of disappointment. We do not live for ourselves, and we are our brother's keeper.

THE VALUE OF EDUCATION

Part of an address delivered at several local institutes
by W. Emmert Swigart.

Ideas govern mankind and every community that has ever left a lasting impression on mankind was noted for its efforts toward education for the whole people, not the aristocracy alone. Let me compare for you two such communities.

The small band of adventurers who sought Virginia in 1607, led on by dreams of "pearl and gold" were swept on by a three days' storm and driven by the hand of fate into the noblest bay along the Atlantic coast, to a land of entrancing beauty and unmeasured fruitfulness, at a time when all nature was robbed

in the freshness and beauty of the early spring-time.

What a contrast with the little group of Pilgrims who thirteen years later, wearied by persecution, exiles from their native land, without money or the means to return across the sea, even if they had so desired, were landed on the savage coast of Massachusetts in the depth of the cruel, northern winter. The Cavaliers to the southward had all been men accustomed to the hardships of war and to lives of adventure, but here were women and children—whole families. Many were sick. For months it was a battle with hunger and disease, hostile Indians and wild beasts; a battle for mere existence. More than half their number died before spring. Never was there a more unpromising venture as viewed from the standpoint of the practical; never was there a more discouraging outlook than from the huts of Plymouth during that memorable winter; yet never has there been a venture that has yielded grander results. December 20, 1620, is the most significant date in our history. The history of the republican government begins at Plymouth Rock.

It may seem almost startling to think that only sixteen years after they landed on those desolate shores, those sturdy-hearted Pilgrims had founded a university. Yes, Harvard University, endowed by the magistrates, had been founded. Yale College came sixty-five years later. Those men of courage and backbone, energized by an outraged conscience, became men of action, thinkers stirred by a mighty love of freedom. They said that "the chief object of that old deluder, Satan, was to keep men in ignorance." They therefore regarded the education of their children as a solemn religious duty.

As early as 1647 the General Court of Massachusetts ordered that every town-

ship should appoint a teacher for elementary instruction to be paid either by the patrons or by the public in general. Every town of a hundred or more families was to maintain a grammar school, a sort of classical secondary school to prepare students for college. Only fifteen years after their landing the famous Boston Latin school was established. Such has been the story of New England.

Her sons were to a great extent the leaders of the Revolution and have been leaders in church, state and business since. She has made her rock-ribbed soil productive and to-day is the greatest industrial centre in the world. The Cavalier of the south, restricting education to the few, has produced a few great ones and his soil is just beginning to be developed. The bleak, icy coast is called "The Athens of America," the "Hub of the World." It is only in the last generation that the south has forged to the front. Such is the influence of education.

We are on the verge of a new era. Man has conquered the long hidden forces of nature and a new era has dawned, when the drudgery of life shall be put more and more on the steel muscles of machinery. The vital energies of the race shall be freed from the deadening influence of muscle work alone. The worker is become a thinker. The common man is no more an ignorant unfeeling drudge, he is become a thinking, American workman.

I have heard the pessimist say that our policy in opening the doors of this country to the world and receiving with open arms the socialistic Italian, the jabbering Hungarian, the thrifty Swede, the Irishman gifted in politics, the German: all races, all languages, will ruin us. But I have no fears,—large as our im-

migration has grown to be—I have no fears as to the future of this country for want of assimilation of a foreign population.

As Senator Hanna has said there is a safe-guard which casts aside all doubt—that is the public school. We stand in no danger from foreign prejudice or from want of assimilation of the immigrant. Every year 500,000 emigrants land upon our shores but education is the great leaven that makes them all in the course of a generation not Italians, Polanders, Swedes or Irishmen but Americans loyal and true. The American is a composite of all races and all nationalities. In that is inherent much of our strength. Once the citizen had to go to Paris, to London, to Berlin to see their sovereign. With us the sovereign is working in the mines of Lake Superior; the sovereign is herding cattle in Montana; he is feeding the world from the wheat fields of Dakota. Power is leaving thrones and taking up its abode in the intelligence of its subjects. The right arm of all future national power will rest in the intelligence of the people—"the common people," as Lincoln loved to call them.

The wealth, the power, the security, the success of existing nations are exactly measured by the standards and extent of their educational systems. Prussia is on the ascendency, for she appropriates annually to her universities more than one million thalers. The United States is outstripping all the ancient monarchies of the old world and within a decade has taken an advanced position on all questions.

In 1897-8 the United States expended upon its public schools nearly two hundred million dollars—\$267 per capita of population. This is more than twice as much per capita as is invested in education annually by any other country in

in the world. The public school enrollment for that year was more than one-fifth of the population—a percentage unequaled anywhere in the world. We are preparing ourselves for great deeds.

Need I tell you that the victories of Manila and Santiago were won in the school room and the workshop? It was educated artillery to which Spain surrendered in '98. The secret of American supremacy is not to be found in the Halls of Congress echoing with angry debates; not in Wall Street, agitated and disturbed; not in the office of some great trust magnate, but in the school house and the workshop filled with educated workmen.

Our glory lies not in the smoking hulks along the island shore, not on the result of that Sunday morning at Manila, but in Cuba, freed from disease and the Spanish tyrant, self-governing and prosperous; in Porto Rico, educated and improved; in Hawaii, freed from leprosy; in the Philippines, redeemed and pacified; in the peaceful arbitrament of the Venezuelan Dispute. Our destiny is not one of desolation and conquest but of education and enlightenment—a destiny of broad humanity and helpfulness.

Education does for the nation just what it does for each individual, only on an infinitely broader scale. I say education spurs inventive genius. Do you ask how that helps the nation? A young college graduate went to the south, saw a great need, invented the cotton gin and there sprang forth a thrill of life. "Cotton is king." I have heard it said that the invention of the friction match saves every man, woman and child ten minutes of life every day. The binder, sewing machine, ocean greyhound, telegraph, and hosts of other great inventions have made the American flag the synonym of freedom and protection in every clime.

What does education do for an individual? It prepares him for business, makes him a trained observer. His mind is keen and acute, his mind seizes on the important and passes by the trivial; he is an intelligent being. He is prepared for his opportunity, his opportunity does not make him ridiculous. Any emergency finds him prepared. He is a thinker not a drudge. He sees beauty in life where others see ugliness and monotony. He realizes opportunities.

The Republic is the highest form of civilization and civilization must advance. The Republic's preparation has been the self-discipline of a century and that preparedness has found its task. The Republic's opportunity is as noble as its strength and that opportunity is here. In a single century of freedom we have sprung from five to eighty millions; a fringe of precarious sea board has become an empire of which the two great oceans of the world wash the one and the other shore; log cabins have sprung into splendid cities; the smoke of our commerce streaks every horizon; a band of daring fugitives has become in almost a century the wealthiest and one of the most powerful of all the nations on the globe. The world's future is ours. We, the youngest of the nations, are heir to the world's experience. We can say from the heart, "Thank God, I also am an American." We are proud of our past, we are hopeful of our future.

But popular government is no better than any other kind unless the wisdom and virtue of the people make it so. And on you, fellow teachers, rests the tremendous responsibility of training the coming generation. Your responsibility and also your opportunity is greater than that of any other profession. On you rests the duty of making not only the workers in the "world work" but also you are pre-

paring the citizens of the Great Republic.

The boy must be taught that the ballot is the sacred duty placed in his hands for the salvation of a race; that the marriage relation must be kept inviolate; that he must fight political corruption and enervating luxury as his most deadly enemy. The experience of all the ages must be to him a guide; the patriots and sages stored wisdom for him. He must be taught to dream great dreams; great ideals must inspire him.

You may think that it is a far cry to say that the eyes of the world are on your work, your little school room. But, in a sense it is true. Who can tell but that some Lincoln, Garfield, Carnegie, some great inventor whose invention may revolutionize the commerce of the world, some leader who shall hold the passions of mankind in check, some one who may tower high above the common crowd, may be a tousled youngster in your school? That unruly girl may become a Florence Nightingale or a Clara E. Barton or a Frances E. Willard. You are moulding the character of the most virile, the most unwasted young men in the world. So be optimistic, never discouraged, have heart, the world waits on the results of your work.

SIDNEY LANIER

W. A. PRICE

Old white-haired Walt Whitman once attended the funeral of a little girl, the child of one of his neighbors in Camden. The small white coffin was nearly covered with flowers. The aged poet, leaning on his cane, stood and looked down at the pale form, lying there in the narrow home, so still. A little girl, standing on tip-toe by the old man's side, wonderingly looked upon the face of the dead.

"You do not understand this, do you,

my dear?" said Mr. Whitman. "No, sir!" lisped the child. "Neither do I—neither do I!" said the good man, brushing his hand across his eyes, as he moved on. This country's literature suffers for the early death of Sidney Lanier in the field of poetry and for the recent death of Frank Norris in prose and romance. But each talent is obtained at a high cost.

Perhaps no author who is to-day of repute in the category of American Literature was as little recognized by the mass of the people at the time of his death and has in so short a time become universally loved as Sidney Lanier. The quiet, steady, widening influence of this poet and musician in the last decade and a half is more than a pleasant justification of faith to those who have loved him and believed in him from the first. It suggests the comforting thought as Richard Burton says, that good literature, unconventional in form and original in quality, although for this very reason slower to get a hearing, is sure to receive the eventful recognition it deserves. He is one of our sweetest southern singers. His life is rather pathetic. It furnishes rather an odd setting to his pure-souled, beautiful work. If it matters where any man is from, Mr. Lanier is from Macon, Georgia, and well may the little town boast of rearing him and claiming him her own. Educated at Oglethorpe College, young Sidney was a lawyer, a soldier and a prisoner. It was while in the latter profession that he showed forth most charmingly his twin master passions—poetry and music. He consoled his spirit with his beloved flute and wrote fugitive verses while in prison.

It was while immured thus that he and Father Tabb, the Maryland poet-priest struck up friendship; the author of those magnificent strains:

"The cross is tall, and I too small
To touch his hand or reach his feet;
But on the sand his footprints I have found,
And it is sweet to kiss the holy ground."

There was more of Sidney Lanier in soul than there was in body. He was a delicate boy and grew to be a delicate man. He developed the germs of consumption through exposure and hardships of war to which, though he fought it off heroically in young manhood into middle life, he finally succumbed. The following is an extract of a letter from the young man to his father wherein is found the decisive step that re-made him from a lawyer to a poet and a musician.

**** "My dear father, why should I—nay, how can I—settle myself down to be a third-rate struggling lawyer for the balance of my little life as long as there is a certainty almost absolute that I can do some other thing so much better?"

One can well believe that with a man like Lanier, such a choice had in it the solemnity of a consecration. He was a good man. He loved beautiful things and beautiful sounds. Yea, the culmination of his art is found in his spiritual thought and spiritual force. Two of his deepest, sincerest lyrics, *Sunrise* and *The Marshes of Glynn*, are nobly imaginative organ chants of a dying man, never so strong of soul as when his body hung by a tenuous thread of life.

"And now from the Vast of the Lord will
the waters of sleep
Roll in on the soul of men,
But who will reveal to our working ken
The forms that swim and the shapes that
creep
Under the waters of sleep, etc."

It is sad to think the theme of this magnificent poem was suggested by his own nearness to the time when he should answer these very questions. Sadder still that he was conscious of the fact.

Lanier's literary career began with the

publishing of a novel *Tiger Lilies*, in 1867, a book founded on his war experience and not a success. Like all amateurs, meanwhile, he was sending his poems to the magazines and getting them back again; gradually a critic here and there recognized his worth; *Corn*, one of his popular pieces appeared in Lippincott's Magazine in 1875, and attracted attention, which led to his being employed to write the words for a cantata by Dudley Buck, our American musician. The centennial year marks the appearance of the first edition of his book of poems. Magazines now swiftly opened their pages to him. But these chance contributions to periodicals—birds of passage finding a lodgment as it might hap—were inadequate for the support of his family; for in 1869 he married Miss Mary H. Day—a woman who in all the gracious ministries of heart and home and spirit was his real mate. How sadly do we regret to say he was obliged to do hack-work; a sorry spectacle of Pegasus in harness. A good man is never held down. Neither was Sidney Lanier. His desk and pen were his friends. Though he wrote between hemorrhages, one book after another appeared and what's best, with success. In 1879, came a brighter future. He was appointed lecturer on English literature at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, where since 1873 he had played in Peabody's noted orchestra—for it must be remembered that music as well as poetry were the beacon stars of Lanier's overcast, uncertain skies. For a few years he enjoyed a modest yearly income—for the first time in his experience. However the alleviation was but brief, for two years later in the mountains of North Carolina, whither he had wearily gone to make one more struggle for breath, Sidney Lanier's soul was loosened from its frail tenement of flesh and,

"From the contagion of the world's slow stain
He is secure."

Besides the books named he is the author of "The Science of English Verse" published in 1880. This is an elaborate and unique analysis of the technical structure and underlying principles of the native metre. "*The English Novel and the Principles of its Development*", published in 1883, is made up of lectures delivered at Johns Hopkins University. The book is a most philosophic treatment of the development of our fiction, seizing upon the fact of the steady growth of the idea of the personality in the novel from Greek days to the present time.

Mr. Lanier's poetical works contain the color and glow of the South—an exuberance of imagination and a rhythmic sweep which awaken a kind of exultant delight in the sensitive reader. He showed himself also, says Mr. Richard Burton, a pioneer in the handling of words and metres and his richness of rhymes and alliteration, his marvelous feeling for tone, place him with an English poet like Swinburne, as in the stanza of "Evening Song."

"Come forth sweet stars and comfort heaven's
heart;

Glimmer, ye waves, round else unlighted
sands.

O Night! divorce our sun and sky apart—
Never our lips, our hands."

Poetry is the production of human thought and subject to human limitations. Had Lanier lived longer, had he had a freer opportunity, doubtless his literary bequest would have been richer and more expressive, in full completion, of himself.

Lanier is one of America's beloved. *He has lived* and therefore continues to live. His name is one of the illustrious rare of the Union. He is a son of true

genius, of high character and artistic production in harmony therewith.

"His song was only living aloud,
His work a singing with his hand."

PANAMA

I will not attempt to tell anything exaggerated, but having lived a number of years in the Isthmus of Panama I will try to tell something of the scenery and habits of the people.

Panama is a small, beautiful city with about 25,000 inhabitants, and with a climate not very healthful, but it is a very popular and historical place. The streets are generally narrow; some are level, some hilly, and some up and down. There are three beautiful parks which are worth mentioning; one of these is located about the central part of the town, the name of which is the Cathedral; this name was given to it because it overlooks an old Catholic church which is called the Cathedral. The other two parks are located, one at the left side of the aforesaid park and the other at the right; both at a distance away from the central one, nearly one-third of a mile. These parks are spacious and are furnished with electric lights. The lights reflecting on the many beautiful trees of the park present a scene which can hardly be equaled.

Sunday is the favorite holiday with the natives. On this day they have the city band playing from eight o'clock P. M., until ten o'clock P. M., and the park becomes so crowded with people that one can hardly walk. While you hear the sweet musical sounds and the rushing of the people to and fro, you hear also from time to time the little "Panamenos" (natives) calling, "*Mani cinco centavos*," "peanuts, five cents;" and some others with an ice cream tub on their heads, and calling, "*Helados, cinco centavos el*

vaso,"—"Ice cream five cents a glass;"—and also outside of the park and near the entrance you find the Italians "*limpia botas*"—boot-blacks, in case you wish to have your shoes shined.

Something else which is a curiosity is a little Chinese hotel; this hotel is located about five blocks distant from the Cathedral park. The name of it is inscribed on a white board in red letters, *Hotel Celeste*—Celestial Hotel. This little hotel accommodates fifty persons. It is just for the very poor people who get a solid meal for five cents. These Oriental people,—the Chinese—are very industrious; they work hard and make money; but the trouble with them is that when they obtain a fortune they leave the country.

These people are very peculiar in their way of eating. They use no fork, knife, nor spoon. You may wish to know what they use and how they eat. They sit on the floor and place a big black pail full of hot rice, mixed with pieces of rats which they use for meat; and each one holds a big white bowl which they fill with rice to the very top, and with the aid of two chop sticks they convey the food at a very rapid rate to their mouths.

Panama is a place where you find many Chinamen. In about every two blocks you'll see a Chinese store; it is certainly curious to hear them trying to talk the *Cervantez* language.

Panama is a very commercial little city and a place where you find people from almost all parts of the world. Commerce is chiefly managed by Jews.

Something that makes Panama popular and interesting is the opening of the canal which was begun by a "French Canal Company" under the management of the great Frenchman, De-Lesseps, who was the same engineer under whose management the Suez canal was constructed.

ALFRED C. HOEBB.

A BOY'S MEDITATION ON FEBRUARY

ADALINE HOHF BRERY

"Thirty days hath September,
 April, June, and November;
 All the rest have thirty-one,
 Except the second month alone"—
 Is always just a little short;
 Its fame is a peculiar sort;
 For thro' its snappy, frosty lanes
 The people come that run to brains.

There's Washington, a lofty soul,
 The top one on our country's roll;
 He's Father to us fellows all,—
 His tablet's on the nation's wall;
 And then there's Lincoln, long and lank,
 On his stout virtue you could bank;
 A saviour in our Union's need,
 A martyr and a friend indeed.

You didn't know that Solomon
 Was February's glorious son?
 It isn't just the longest days
 That always biggest pumpkins raise;
 And then we keep, in snow or shine,
 The birthday of Saint Valentine;
 He's always sending comic notes
 That sometimes stick in people's throats.

And then the ground-hog don't forget,—
 The best prognosticator yet,
 Though some incline his word to doubt,
 And make their own predictions out;
 And then—*my* birthday comes next week!
 Of course of that I must not speak;
 But it's a great uplift to me
 In such a splendid crowd to be.

PERSONALS

J. W. Yoder spent February 7th and 8th at his home.

David Gates spent January 24 and 25 at his parental home.

Our Steward was on the sick list on February 1st and 2nd.

H. P. Coder made good his \$20 pledge toward the gymnasium.

Oliver Cook of Cook's Mill, entered the school on February 2nd.

Ira Henderson paid a visit to his sister here on February 14th and 15th.

Mae Taylor spent February 14th and 15th at her home in Bedford, Pa.

Viola Whitmer of Alexandria, Pa., entered the college on February 16th.

William Barnett, of Well's Tannery, spent February 14th and 15th at home.

Maggie Replogle visited her sister, Lizzie, at this place on Feb. 7th and 8th.

Professor F. F. Holsopple spoke at an Institute held at Spruce Creek Jan. 24th.

Prof. Swigart talked at the Local Institute at Hawn's Bridge on Saturday, January 31st.

Prof. and Mrs. Carman Johnson entertained Dr. Hudson Shaw on Thursday, February 3rd.

Anna Alberta Jacoby, of Indiana, Pa., spent a part of the Bible term with friends at the college.

Miss Rose Clark assisted in a recital in York, Pennsylvania, on Friday evening, January 30th.

Rev. Jacob Stayer, having spent a week attending the Bible term, returned home February 7th.

The College Quartette rendered a programme in McVeytown on Saturday evening January 31st.

Prof. Myers did field work for the College in Westmoreland County during the early part of February.

Prof. and Mrs. C. C. Johnson spent Saturday and Sunday, January 17 and 18, in Uniontown, Fayette County.

Rev. Scott Reichard of Hagerstown, Maryland, spent part of the Bible term with his daughter Mrs. Carman Johnson.

Vincent Basinger and his sister Adelia, from East Lewistown, Ohio, were glad to have their father with them during Bible term.

John Workman of Loudonville, Ohio, made good his pledge by remitting a check for \$20.00 toward the Gymnasium fund.

Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh delivered twelve lectures in the College Chapel on the Gospel of St. John. They will appear in book form.

May Williams entertained her brother a short time at the college. He stopped here on his way home from Pittsburg on February 6th.

Mr. Ivan Bordwell, the Y. M. C. A. secretary of the town, gave an interesting talk to the boys on Sunday morning, January 25th.

Rev. George Brumbaugh, of Marklesburg, Pa., spent a few days with old acquaintances at the college on February 2nd and 3rd.

Friday, January 23rd, Earl Miller accompanied George Mauk to his home at Spruce Creek where they spent the following day.

Rev. Walter Long, of Germantown, Pa., began a series of revival meetings in the college chapel February 5th and closed the 18th. Twenty-six were baptized.

An Educational meeting was held at New Paris, Bedford County, February 6th, at which Professor F. F. Holsopple delivered an address.

Servatus Heist of Philadelphia, at present employed in Washington, D. C., made good his pledge to the Gymnasium by remitting a \$25.00 check.

Mr. Macklin Withrow, who graduated in the Business Department last May, holds a position in the McVeytown Bank and is doing satisfactory work.

Misses Bessie Rohrer and Mae Dubbel of Waynesboro, visited old friends at the

College during Bible term. Miss Rohrer took work in the Biblical Studies.

February 6th, Ralph Harper made a visit home at Shade Gap. After a few days he again returned and seems to have resumed his work with renewed vigor.

Mr. Idleman, of Maysville, West Virginia, spent his middle-term vacation with his brother-in-law, John Cassady. He took advantage of the Bible work here.

February 6th, Nellie Kerr and May E. Fletcher accompanied Verdith Henderson to her home at Petersburg, Pennsylvania, where they spent Saturday and Sunday.

Jacob M. Blough and William Trostle, with Walter Peoples as alternate, were chosen debaters for the inter-collegiate contest with Susquehanna University in the Spring.

Miss Rose Clark had the misfortune to upset the oil stove in the studio on January 24th. The fire was soon extinguished with only slight damages done to the room.

Rev. Thomas B. Maddocks, of Clover Creek, Pa., and Rev. James A. Sell, of McKees Gap, Pa., who are members of the Advisory Board, visited the college February 7th and 8th.

Miss Ruth Schenk had an operation performed for appendicitis in the German Hospital of Philadelphia on January 20th. She is doing well at her home in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh preached an interesting sermon on Sunday evening, January 24, in the College Chapel. He took as his text the first three verses of the first chapter of St. John's Gospel.

On Saturday evening, January 24, Dr. Hopkins delivered a fine lecture in the College Auditorium. Every one went away feeling that the time and money

were well spent. His subject was, "The Golden Fleece."

Prof. F. F. Holsopple delivered an address at Six Mile Run, Pa., on Friday evening, February 13th, and one at Riddlesburg on the evening of February 14th. The College Quartette furnished music at both places.

Jos. Fitzwater, former student, is at present student assistant in Governmental forestry. He is now at work on surveys and estimates for timbering a large tract of land in Texas. He sent us his \$20.00 Gymnasium pledge.

On the evening of January 23rd an educational meeting was held at Spruce Creek, at which meeting the College Quartette furnished the music. The speaker of the evening was Professor Green, from West Chester State Normal School.

Margaret Evans, as she was known by the students of 1899 and 1900, writes from Avonmore, Pennsylvania, and signs her letter Margaret E. Joes. She is happy in her home with her husband and a little daughter and sends greetings to her former teachers and friends.

Dr. Hudson Shaw, of Oxford, England, under the auspices of the University Extension movement, gave a fine lecture on the great Italian reformer, Savonarola, Thursday evening, February 5th. The following morning he delivered free of charge his most interesting lecture on John Ruskin. His visit to the college will certainly be remembered with much pleasure.

The following is a part of an article taken from the Philadelphia Press: "Howard M. Sell, of Leamersville, Freedom Township, Blair County, who was elected auditor last November on the

Republican ticket is the youngest county official that Blair County has ever had. In his youth he attended school at Juniata College, Huntingdon. When the Board of County Auditors was reorganized this month, Mr. Sell was chosen secretary."

ALUMNI NOTES

Joseph D. Johnson, '02, of Uniontown, Pa., visited old friends here for a week.

Daniel Livengood, '02, is teaching his home school in Elk Lick, Somerset Co., Pa. Says he enjoys his work.

Bruce I. Myers, '95, is principal of the schools of Patton, Pa., at a salary of one hundred and eleven dollars a month.

Harvey S. Replogle, '96, visited friends at Juniata during Bible term, the 7th and 8th inst. This is his second year as principal of the schools at Morrellville, Cambria county, Pa.

Lorenzo J. Lehman, '98, was one of Juniata's visitors over Saturday and Sunday, seventh and eighth inst. He is principal of the schools in Seventeenth ward, Johnstown, Pa.

Harvey S. Saylor, '00, is assistant principal of the schools of Roscoe, Washington County, Pa. Says he is getting along well with his work. He sends a two years' subscription for the ECHO.

Milton M. Bergey, '96, renews his subscription for the ECHO, says he cannot do without it. He is at present superintendent of Pennsylvania hospital, Eighth and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. J. Shumaker, '02, is conducting a very successful term of school at his own home near Blain, Pa. His services are being solicited already for next year's work, which is a good indication of the value placed on his work.

Lloyd S. Hinkle, '99, recently resigned his position as assistant principal of the Bedford schools, Bedford county, Pa. He has secured a clerical position in the Westinghouse works, East Pittsburg, Pa., where he and wife will locate in a few weeks.

M. E. Reifsnyder, '99, is teaching in the public schools of Spring City, Pa. His work there has been very successful. He is hoping now to return to Juniata next fall to enter upon the higher courses of the institution and Juniata is hoping to have him back again.

P. I. Briggs, '89, is in the general merchandise business at West Decatur, Clearfield county, Pa., and is doing a rushing work in that mining country. His heart still beats with warmth towards his Alma Mater and he sends substantial evidence of the fact. The Briggs boys are among the honorable and successful children of Juniata.

The following of the class of 1902 visited friends and enjoyed the Bible term meetings at Juniata Saturday and Sunday, February seventh and eighth; Josephine Arnold, who is teaching near Bedford, Pa.; E. I. Holsinger, teacher of the schools of Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa.; Myrtle I. Replogle, primary teacher of Salemville schools, Bedford county, Pa., and Lawrence Ruble, who is teaching near McVeytown, Pa.

ITEMS

There is not a *single* male member in the College faculty—all females are.

The calendar put out by Juniata this year has the attractive qualities about it that don't appeal to the waste-basket.

A great improvement has been made in the registration of students, greatly

expediting the work of the registrar and placing it on a more systematic basis.

Our physical culture enthusiasts are doing their stunts on the ice and snow instead of in the Gymnasium at present. There is nothing like out-door sports in the winter.

We see a great deal about a "coal famine" in the papers and its effect on institutions of learning, but there's a warm spirit up here on college hill as well as a roaring fire down in the boiler house.

The new college pin is now on sale in the book room. It has been officially established as a permanent design, triangular in shape with the "Yale blue" field set in an "old gold" border. In the center of the field of blue is the gold letter "J" while the two lower corners contains the initial letters V. L. for the college motto: "Veritas Liberat,"—The truth makes free. The pins are made in two grades: solid gold and sterling silver under heavy gold plate. The latter cost 75 cents each. The best grade sell for \$2.25.

There is at present strong prospects of a summer school being organized at Juniata this year. The term will cover a period of eight weeks, and the course will cover a thorough and complete range of work, while no pains will be spared in arranging for an efficient corps of instructors. Juniata has many advantageous inducements for summer school work, and her location in the central part of the state in a healthful mountain atmosphere, with beautiful scenery surrounding is conducive to the general success of such an enterprise.

HYMN OF PRAISE

(LOBGESANG)

Those who heard the rendition of the cantata "Saul" in the College Auditorium last year will recall it with much pleasure. Many favorable comments were passed upon the composition as well as the manner in which it was given. Encouraged by the success with "Saul," the college chorus has undertaken the preparation of a more pretentious work this year—Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise." This composition is in the form of an oratorio. Some parts of it are extremely difficult but when once mastered and adequately rendered the effect is grand. The solos and duets are charmingly beautiful and the choruses are full of majesty and power. The progress made in the rehearsals thus far indicates that six or eight weeks more devoted to rehearsal and drill will enable the singers to get the work well in hand and give it in a highly successful manner. The date for the entertainment will be announced in due time.

MAN, ADULESCENS

W. A. PRICE

What a man becomes he must become through his own personal efforts. No one is more interested in you in this wide world than God and yourself and God and you are a majority still. The young man who enters upon life's beaten path to-day needs to be equipped with securer armament than ever before in any age's history.

The man whose will no fount can daunt,
Is the man after all that the ages want.

The young man as he stands upon the threshold of his life and would do battle for the good and the right must have somewhat of the courage of a Celt, the vigor of a Viking and the inflexibility of a Roman. He must be large-hearted and

broad-minded, co-sphered with an Emerson or a Plato. What this country needs is not more college graduates, but more men all over her hills and valleys, in cities and country, who will do, who will accomplish, who know first what is needed, what they can do; then will set themselves to that task and work out on that score if it requires the best sacrifice they can offer—themselves.

The man who succeeds in life is the man who has been known in college. I like a man who is in earnest and terribly in earnest; who knows that if he accomplishes only what needs be accomplished for the measley skin at the end of his course, he is of all men most miserable and but a tool, only worthy to be hammered and driven.

Every man of every college that has ever reached the high water mark—graduation day—has had pronounced upon him the judgment of those who instructed him and of the world, and he has very seldom outstepped that decree. We are measured by what we do, not what we can do and don't do. Out of a class of college young men it is as easy to pick out the lived lives, thirty, forty years hence—lives who never surrendered till finis could honorably be written at their close, as it is to detect the difference between a stream and an ocean. We are either asleep or awake. Virtue alone is essential to success. Money, influence, power, and honesty dwindle away in silence when virtue raises her strong right hand. The reason young men fail as they go out upon life's career and in five, ten and fifteen years, come to naught, is due to the fact that they did not do those things in their formative years that they knew they should do. How learned, yet unlearned we are! We build castles in the air at twenty-five to have foundations laid under them at forty and

fifty. The wise man builds not from above down but from below up. How things pass away save the odor of their memory!

Sad indeed for the man who is about to lay down life's game to recognize that his requiem is yet unsung; who has failed and failed utterly; whose *Dum vivimus, vivamus* meant perhaps the literal words only of Schiller's:

"Wer lieb nicht Weib, Wein, und Gesang,
Der bleibt ein Narr sein Leben lang."

The grandest, noblest picture that mortal men can behold is mortal man. A young man of stately build, virtuous and noble, is a picture Raphael could find not paint to mock. What possibilities are not his! What latent potentialities may not come to full light! God's noblest work—man, *adulescens*. The young man in college to-day has a future before him, the like no class of men in any nation, at any time, ever realized. Yea, the man from the country with sounder constitution, cleaner habits, nobler character, will lead in thought and action the nations of the world in the twentieth century.

Here's then to the young man who dares! Here's to the young man who does! For him the Pauline Muses weep; in elegies that shall silence this crude prose, shall they celebrate his praise.

LEO TOLSTOY

Synopsis from an article in February number of the *Cosmopolitan*.

What do you know of Leo Tolstoy? He is a great soul. He is great because he is himself. He is natural, unaffected and has as large a heart for his own Russian Nation as for the peoples of the world. Do you know that in his day in that Russian palace of his, it was he who encouraged his wife and children to live up in the height of fashion and Russian

court life? It was he who purchased for his wife the diamonds and jewelry which she wears to-day. To-day as you visit Mr. Tolstoy you will find him shoeless and dressed in a blue blouse—the fashion of the Russian peasant. His life is apart from the family for the most part. His delight is to have in seclusion, his little workshop where his daughter, who resides with him, reads for him and where he has written his marvelous works.

He does not chastise his sons and the Countess for their continuance in the channel of life in which he started them and in which he encouraged them. The most beautiful harmony and love prevails in the family, however, though the aims of the father and daughter are as far different from the Countess and sons as the north is from the south. While the worldlings of this family partake of a nine-course dinner, and great display and pomp, amid fountains flowing steady and perfumes from eastern climes, the father and daughter partake of a dish of porridge and retire for the little quiet secluded worship.

This man has been girdling the globe with his views of life. He is a modern Socrates—a Christ upon earth. His excommunication from the Greek church caused him no pain. The Countess felt it however a great insult and regarded it as a disparagement upon the Tolstoy family name. For it means that the family cannot make their last resting place at the same spot.

Tolstoy is a great man. He is not afraid to do. He has caused more men to think than any living man in this country in this last half century. We all stop and listen when virtue speaks. Society, power, influence, wealth are as dust, compared to her. Tolstoy stands for more love! More love! His influence will

never cease. It is as a circle made by a pebble in the mighty ocean, ever growing wider and wider. The best we can say of Tolstoy is "He lives."

THE LEGEND OF "LION'S BACK."

Once upon a time, long before the white men came to America, a monstrous lion roamed over the hills of this country. He was the largest beast in the world, and no one ever knew from whence he came. The Red Men feared nothing but this animal. They feared him because it seemed impossible to kill him and many of their braves had met death in his terrible jaws.

One day a large number of the bravest warriors and youths set out on an expedition to kill the terrible beast; but their arrows only fell against his tough skin like so many feathers, and instead of destroying the lion they only served as a grand feast for him. From that time forth he was dreaded by all tribes.

Now Wahlewanto, a great chief, had a daughter named Alfarata, who with her bright black eyes, glowing cheeks and quick lithesome form, was a model of grace and beauty. She loved to roam o'er the hills and along the banks of a beautiful river, now known as "The Blue Juniata," where she spent many hours in her favorite haunts. She could row a canoe or handle a bow as skillfully as any warrior.

Many of the young braves sought her hand, but Wahlewanto promised it to the one who should prove himself the bravest in the tribe. Among them was Mattawana, who alone had won her love and was only waiting for an opportunity to claim her hand.

One day while Mattawana was out hunting among the hills near the river, he chased a young deer out into a plain in which was a large deadly swamp.

In its fright the poor creature rushed into the middle of the swamp and immediately began to sink; its struggle only hastened its death. As he watched it sink from view, he was started by a shrill cry of terror followed by the deep roar of the dreadful lion. Alfarata pursued by the monstrous beast, was rushing toward him. He instinctively drew his bow, but thinking how useless it was, quickly cast it aside. Then he thought of the treacherous swamp, and instantly realized that he could only save Alfarata's life by sacrificing his own.

Turning the animal's attention from the maiden to himself, with a war whoop, he rushed into the middle of the swamp. The lion made a great spring upon him and at once began to sink, bearing the young brave down with him. The maiden, transfixed with horror, looked upon the awful tragedy.

The struggling lion filled the hills with his dying roars. He sank deeper and deeper, until at length nothing could be seen but the top of his monstrous head and back. Apparently he could sink no farther; but he had claimed his last victim and his roars no longer resounded among the hills. The monster was dead at last.

The noble Mattawana by sacrificing his own life, not only saved the life of Alfarata, but forever freed the wigwams of the Red Men from all danger of the beast.

If you look out from an eastern window of Juniata College, you can still see the "Lion's Back."

The maiden Alfarata wandered o'er the hills weeping and pining for her lost lover,—the brave Mattawana. At last she cast herself from a high bluff into the Juniata River, where she found peace under the blue waters she loved so well.

And now when the wind blows at night, oftimes you may still hear her spirit moan and sob as she wanders in her old haunts.

SADIE JONES.

COLLEGE EVENTS

REV. HUDSON SHAW

Rev. Hudson Shaw gave the fifth number of the University Extension course at the college on Thursday evening, Feb. 5th. The subject was Savonarola, and as all his lectures, was very scholarly and well delivered. Rev. Shaw made an address to the students the following morning in chapel dwelling largely upon the college settlement movement in England saying the progenitor of which social movement was Oxford College. He was so pleased with the hearty enthusiasm with which his words were received that he gave us at once his entire lecture on *John Ruskin* occupying two study periods. He handled the subject superbly and all felt that the world was better as well as for the life of John Ruskin as for the lecture we heard; a vote of thanks was extended the classical teacher and himself reformer by a rising vote.

THE THIRD LECTURE OF THE LYCEUM BUREAU COURSE

Rev. Frederick E. Hopkins of Chicago entertained the audience most charmingly on the evening of January 19th, in the college auditorium. His subject was; "*The Golden Fleece*." He held the audience for one hour and forty-five minutes with perfect ease. Mr. Hopkins pointed out in the character of the American people the essentials that be and that are to be by which the Golden Fleece may be obtained. His lecture was full of rich story and anecdote, very

much adapted to the point which he wished to illustrate. All, with pleasure, remember Mr. Hopkins.

THE WINTER TERM PIANOFORTE RECITAL

A delightful treat was given the students in the chapel on Thursday evening February 19th. The pianoforte music students, under the competent instruction of Miss Clark, rendered the following pleasing program:

- Murmuring Spring, Bohm
MISS CORA MYERS.
- Andante, Lange
MISS DELLA BECHTEL.
- Norwegian Dance, Wilm
MISS MERLE HELMAN.
- Valse, Chopin
MISS FLORENCE HAWN.
- Serenade, Strelezki
MISS VINNIE MIKESSELL.
- Sonata, Mozart
Allegro.
MISS EVA WORKMAN.
- Sonata, Beethoven
Allegro.
MISS MARGARET WILSON.
- Consolation, Mendelssohn
MASTER LEON BEERY.
- Bouree, Sudds
MISS LIZZIE REPLOGLE.
- Moonlight, Decever
MR. NORMAN BRUMBAUGH.
- Nocturne, Liszt
MISS MARY BASHORE.
- Ecstasy, Callejo
MASTER HENRY AFRICA.
- 2nd Mazurka, Godard
MISS ETHEL FLEMING.
- Spinning Song, Mendelssohn
MISS LENA AFRICA.
- Variations, Stain
MISS CARRIE BRUMBAUGH.
- Air de Ballet, Thomas
MRS. J. E. SAYLOR.
- Evening Star, Wagner
MISS IRENE REPLOGLE.

THE LAST LECTURE ON THE COURSE OF LYCEUM BUREAU

Hon. J. Wright Giddings, Ex-Governor of Michigan lectured in the College

Auditorium on Saturday evening, Feb. 14th, on *Uncle Sam's People*. The lecturer is a rapid speaker. He held his audience well. He dwelt largely on the fads and foibles of the American people. He recited one of Riley's touching poems, paid a glowing tribute to true womanhood and true manhood. He covered a wide range of thought morally, socially and politically. We believe if there were many more such stalwart politicians of his type, this country would be a more decent place still in which to dwell.

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY

To be natural is to be great.

Indolence is the gateway to hell.

Failure is the first law of success.

Some people are worth more dead than alive.

Follow the crowd—is there anything easier?.

It is much easier to spend money than to earn it.

Blessed are the farmers, for verily they are the salt of the earth.

It is not what I am, but what I would be, that you should consider.

All men may be created equal, but they surely do not remain equal.

What a man does not get through himself he gets through others.

We do not know ourselves nor our friends, and how can we know God?

I have no secrets, but I always try not to let anyone find me before a mirror.

Whosoever thinks evil of another, has already wronged that person in his heart.

When men say all manner of evil against you, be silent and answer them not a word.

To appear foolish, and to think you are foolish, and to say you are foolish, is to prove you are foolish.

Milton ascribes the first use of artillery to the Devil, and the Sons of God have imitated his good work.

Men are slaves to their habits and environment. If men were reared in heaven they would doubtless become angels.

Men assent to the inspiration of Holy Writ, but they damn, eternally, the man who accepts the Bible as a manual for business life.

To appear better than those in their own sphere of comparison is the ruling principle of most persons who pretend to be good Christians

Traveling is the worst form of dissipation among us. Concentration localized accomplished the wonders of Greece and Italy. Did Jesus travel, or Socrates or Shakespeare?

No man need desire to be more than an honest workman, to earn what he eats, and what he wears, to owe no man anything, to envy no man his happiness, to be glad of his neighbor's good works, to honor himself both in mind and body—in a word, to do the best he can and be satisfied.

ELWOOD YERG. Y.

BOOKER WASHINGTON

Booker Washington's test of a gentleman is his treatment of his inferiors, and he tells how he proved Edward Everett Hale by this test. He was a young man and a stranger in a Northern city. As he walked down the street burdened with two heavy bags he felt a hand slipped under his, and one of the bags taken from him. The man who thus relieved him he learned to know afterward as Doctor Hale.

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WHY WOMEN TEACH

In answer to many queries as to the present personnel of our teaching force, I hastily prepared this address. It was given during the Autumn of 1902 before large audiences of teachers and citizens in Greensburg, Lansdowne, Chambersburg, Lebanon, Gettysburg, West Chester and elsewhere. So far as I know, it was always received with the same kindly interest usually accorded me in my addresses to teachers. At Chambersburg some conscienceless reporter wired the city papers that I had in this address asserted that women taught for less pay than men, and that they are not good teachers. These words disturbed not a few friends. Inasmuch as my life work has been a denial of such a charge, and because the address had absolutely no bearing upon such points, I was inclined to ignore the matter. To my surprise certain agents of publishing houses, imbued with a greed to sell a few books at the expense of what they knew to be untrue, purchased these papers, marked the false reports, and mailed them to lady principals in this city. In simple justice it then became necessary to publish the address that those who did not hear it may read it, and so form their own opinions not only of the slanderers who perhaps originated and who did industriously circulate the untruth, but also of the address as it was given.

February 20, 1903.

M. G. B.

I propose to answer a question that was asked me some months ago. It is a question in which you all have an interest.

Our beloved State Superintendent, who sits here this morning, recently issued the statistics preliminary to his annual report. As reported in our Philadelphia papers, it appears that there are above 600 new schools and above 1200 additional women teaching in the schools for 1902. This indicates that all the new positions in schools and above 600 other positions once held by men are now held by women. And when I look back over these years of progress, from year to year, I find that the number of women teachers is gradually increasing and the number of men teachers is gradually decreasing. It is, perhaps, only a question of a few years and the places filled by men teachers will be filled by women, and we of the sterner sex will be outside and the women inside the profession!

The question asked was this: "*Why do women teach school?*" I turned to a bright woman and asked her to answer. She said: "Tell them that women teach school waiting for 'a chance.'" The answer did not satisfy me. I know of some heroic women who have had the "chance," and have voluntarily chosen to teach.

I turned to a man and asked him to

answer. He said: "Women teach because they are willing to work for less money." This also seemed to me a most unfair view of the case. I could not accept his implied censure and his evident regret that it was so. Then I began to think and investigate. Finally, it seemed to me that in a truer sense and more nearly in harmony with the facts in the case women teach because of a fire and a dead chicken! Let me explain:

I read the story of Greek education for a thousand years before the time of Christ and always it is the Greek schoolmaster. In the Roman state it is the same—the master, the master. During the mediæval and renaissance time for almost a thousand and a half a thousand years, it is the schoolmaster who trains the youth. In later history, under a new civilization, during the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, men have been almost exclusively the teachers of the race. During this time arose the Dame Schools in England, in which a few good-hearted but untrained women undertook as a private enterprise the training of a few children. This was the day of the horn-book and the simple teaching of rhythmic ethics. It was also the age of the a-b ab's, e-b eb's, i-b ib's, o-b ob's, etc.

Now when one addresses an Institute in some places he must begin his address: "Ladies and gentlemen!" The reason so many men yet linger in the corps of teachers in this contiguous territory is to be found in the large German element in the life of Eastern Pennsylvania. You know that when the so-called "Pennsylvania Dutch" get hold of anything they are last to let go! Women have come, therefore, in the last century, by leaps and bounds, into the realm that formerly and for so long belonged to men. By what strange association may we assert

that this significant new educational reform is due to a fire and a dead chicken?

In 1762 there was a fire in one of the public squares of the city of Paris. The fire was lighted by command of the archbishop of Paris, and at his command into it was cast a book. That book was *Emile*, and its author fled the country to escape the fate of his volume. This French educational romance, among other things, attacked the artificial social life in France at that day and rebuked mothers for surrendering their children at birth to nurses, many of whom were illiterate, and not a few positively vicious. It is a crime against childhood to divorce the child from its mother. Under this growing democratic spirit of France women, for the first time in generations, became proud of their motherhood, and it was not uncommon for women of high social position to appear at public functions with their own children in their arms. This much Rousseau did—he linked the motherhood to the childhood of the race.

Up in Switzerland a copy of *Emile* was read by a young man, a schoolmaster and a dreamer, who had undertaken the study of law and failed, who had undertaken the study of theology and left the pulpit at his first trial. He then became a schoolmaster, with the unique and significant platform:—"The regeneration of mankind by means of elementary education." The book that was burned became the inspiration of this young man. He was led to write *Leonard and Gertrude*—the greatest work of this truly great reformer, and later, *How Gertrude Teaches Her Children*. And Pestalozzi announced the further doctrine that not only should the child be with the mother but that the child should be taught by the mother. Thus motherhood was exalted into the place of teacher.

Up to Pestalozzi's school at Burgdorf came a young German tutor whose head was trained and whose heart was true. He examined carefully the whole Pestalozzian activity, and saw both its strength and its weakness. He was convinced that mothers taught well, not because they are mothers, but because they are women. And Froebel went from Pestalozzi to make womanhood the teacher of the childhood of the race. And lo! the kindergarten. Women have slowly but surely moved upward through the grades—from kindergarten and primary schools to grammar and high school, doing good work all along the line, and gaining steadily in usefulness and numbers, and filling positions of importance from kindergarten to university.

Thus through Rousseau, Pestalozzi and Froebel the pedagogic justification came to pass. Had the fire not been kindled and the author driven from France perhaps the conventional and traditional lines of society would have made this great advance of women impossible. So much for the fire. Now for the chicken.

In the time of Shakespeare, one cold day, Lord Francis Bacon was riding in the country. The meditations of the philosopher were centered in the sensations of cold he experienced. Finally he queried as to the length of the time meat could be preserved were it kept sufficiently cold. The idea was at once put to the test. A chicken was purchased at a farmhouse; its body was cleaned and stuffed with snow. The excitement and exertion led to the philosopher's death. But his experiment is the germ of a great industry. In our own city I was told by a marketman that turkeys killed in Kansas as early as August are sold at Christmas in Philadelphia as fresh turkeys. In Puerto Rico we had daily delivery of meat that came from the great slaughter-houses of

South Omaha. And the soldiers in far Luzon, who sit this evening around their camp fires have beef that is transported in refrigerators across the continent and the broad Pacific. And this is but the legitimate unfolding of a great inductive law that had its germ in the fertile mind and simple experiment of Lord Bacon.

And all this is but a type of the great industrial revolution that has come with the inductive methods and laboratory activities of the past century. Everywhere the multiplication of machinery and the application of principles have opened up great fields of activity for highly trained young men. Hence in the nineteenth century, while the principles of Rousseau, Pestalozzi and Froebel were pointing the way for women to the rank of the teachers, our great industrial advance was drawing from the ranks competitors for place, the young men. Now both groups are employed, both are busy, both are winning renown and contributing to the phenomenal advance of our American civilization.

Thus in a century women have dominated teaching of the race. The question naturally arises, is this wise? Has it been an advance in our civilization for our young women to enter the teacher world and our young men to enter the industrial world? If I were to ask your vote upon this question perhaps most of the women here present would vote "Ay," and the men "Nay."

At least, it is fair to say some of our inherited bias would manifest itself in our reply. I shall not answer the question whether it be wise or unwise. I shall content myself with the declaration that in the providence of God I believe the economy of the race is best worked out as its works itself out. I am optimistic enough to believe that as things are we are infinitely better off than we could be

if things were as our themes and traditions would have them to be. This may be in a measure a stoic's creed. I accept the conditions, and say: Welcome to women in our school-room; welcome to men in our industries. Whatever modifications in our conditions are wise we will in due time achieve. It is perhaps well to assert that in the nature of the case a child needs in its educational advance at some period to touch the life of a manly man and again the life of a womanly woman to the end that he may know the significance of authority and of love as guiding principles for life.

There are, however, two matters to which it is wise to direct our attention. One of these is the indisputable fact that with the coming of women as teachers education has become a vastly more kindly officer. The lessening of punishment—a tremendous blessing to childhood—has come with the coming of women as teachers. The Greek, Roman, Mediæval, and early modern schools are all recorded by the historian as places of cruel punishments. Plautus records that when a boy made a mistake in a single syllable his skin would be made as spotted as his nurse's gown. St. Augustine, in his confessions, prays that Almighty God may mitigate the cruel punishment he endures from his teacher. In 1260 a school at Worms provided that "any pupil whose bones have been broken, or who has been severely wounded by his master in chastising him, shall have the right of quitting the school without paying the *honorarium*." Agricola describes school as a place "in which there are blows, tears, and groans without end." In the valley of the Thames, less than 150 years ago, young women were obliged to carry the rod on a silver tray to the mistress, and when inhuman punishment had been inflicted upon her bare back

the victim was obliged to kiss the rod, thank the mistress, and retire backwards from the august presence. And this all-too-sickening a recital was temperate treatment in comparison with the brutal beatings administered to young women in Havana, Cuba, as late as 1836. To-day there is less cruelty, less corporal punishment in the schools than ever before. In the city of Philadelphia, and in the State of New Jersey, by law, corporal punishment is prohibited. Even in the new land of the flag—the beautiful island of Puerto Rico, corporal punishment is a rare event, and by law is practically prohibited.

The tendency of our present day education is to become increasingly kind and humane, not only in the matter of punishment, but in all matters that go to make up the school. The facilities for heating, lighting, ventilating and decorating the school room, the books supplied, the desks provided, and the entire organization of school exercises, have all been wonderfully improved. The child in school to-day has every physical convenience and every legitimate advantage and incentive for good work. It has also the kindly discipline which makes for respect and love and industry. I do not hesitate to say that all this is due in no small measure to the advent of women into the ranks of the teacher.

The second consideration to which I invite your attention is the relation of the school to the functions of citizenship. One of the specific things for which the school exists, for which it receives governmental support, is its function of preparing boys and girls for right living under the flag. If, then, we are to teach the principles of patriotism, loyalty and reverence for the nation, must we not have teachers who are imbued with these things themselves? As some one has

said, "Shall we entrust our schools to men who live in public life, and are familiar with public thought, or shall we entrust them to women who are not familiar with public thought and life?" In other words, have we lost something in the teaching of patriotism and citizenship by entrusting our schools to those unacquainted with the duties of a voter? This seems to me a really vital problem. There is this to be said, however, for the women teachers. In the test of service there seems to be no appreciable diminution in the quality of service rendered to the government by pupils taught by women as compared with the service rendered by the pupils taught heretofore by men. It does seem to be a fact, whether it is due to women's teaching or not, that our children are just as willing and as eager, and as ready to defend the flag as were our fathers. In the late Spanish-American war the loyalty and effectiveness of our army added new lustre to an organization that made its record unequalled in the days of civil war.

It would seem, therefore, that in civic virtue we have not lost, and in kindly offices we have gained by the coming of women. The vital thing, after all, is the spirit and equipment of the teacher. Our children must learn to be absolutely truthful and honest and patriotic men and women, and I care not whether they learn these virtues from men or women. If we are to honor our civilization and ennoble the race, they must learn them.

DR. MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

THE UNKNOWN HERO

Ever since his creation, man has aspired to become great. The accomplishment of some great achievement is his sole ambition.

All ages and nations in the world's history have had their great men each of

whom has been honored and adored as a father or a savior—a hero. Greece had her Aristides; Rome, her Cæsar; France, her Napoleon; England her Cromwell and America her Washington. These men have been called great because of their generous hearts, brave deeds and heroic acts. Though now gone, their work and influence still live in the hearts of the people or in the history of the race. The air we breathe is still scented with the roses of valor they wore. These men you all know, but this evening we wish to present a plea for the noble hearts all around us, that you may see the hero behind the curtain, hidden by the shield of duty, by the cloud of sorrow or in life's secret paths.

The great deeds of mankind have not yet been revealed to the world. If it were not for the silent forces operating unseen in the hearts of the unassuming brave men and women of a nation its existence would be brief indeed. The power of a nation lies in the strength of its citizens; the success of an enterprise, in the life of its individuals; the strength of a man, in the hidden forces which make his character.

Why did Greece crumble when but a child? Because she lacked unity and the co-operation of her citizens. Why is our own glorious nation prospering so rapidly, ever marching onward with palms of victory in her hands, fearing nothing, but ever rejoicing in freedom and in the blessings of her Heavenly Father? Ah! because she was born in humility and nursed by brave heroic mothers.

You may search all history but you will not find a better picture of true heroism than the one our forefathers portray. They were maltreated in their homeland; they triumphantly faced the terrors of the deep; they meekly endured the cold and famine of an unknown wilderness and

even suffered the throes of the Revolution, but by deep conviction and honest perseverance they conquered all, and to-day, we enjoy the result of their self-sacrificing labors. This was not accomplished by the work of one man but by the honest toil of many brave hearts, many of whom the world will never know.

We speak of Luther as the hero of the Reformation, but we forget that he was aided in the work by powerful friends. Many people attribute the belief that the earth is round, to Columbus, but that was the general belief of philosophers two hundred years before his time. We call Washington the Father of his country, and so he is, but at the same time do we not forget the brave hearts behind the scenes that spurred him on? Alas! Heaven alone can know the value of the heroic men that sacrificed their lives to nourish our country in its infancy. We term Abraham Lincoln a hero because he counseled so wisely during the great crisis of our nation. Every child of history knows Grant and Sherman as great generals, paying little attention to the men who fought in the ranks and frequently deserved the honor of history, but heroically stood back and saw others receive the honor which was theirs. Here again we forget that those who suffer alone are the real heroes of the age.

In home and hospital, in shop and battlefield, in every profession of life we find the heroes of our land. They who perform each day's duties faithfully, oftentimes laboring beyond the limit of human strength are the men that are turning the wheel of human progress and advancement.

Few realize the value of "Mother Byckerdyke's" labor in the hospitals at Mound City, Savannah and Corinth during the campaign in the South. In

a field hospital, in a forest, five miles from Chattanooga she, after the battle of Missionary Ridge, for a period of four weeks cared for seventeen hundred wounded and exhausted soldiers. An example of a true heroine.

You all know the adage, that "the one at the foot of the ladder is frequently of more use than the one at the top." How often this is true! We see a large vessel appear at sea. We watch it slowly come to port. See it anchor. The steersman is congratulated for his skill, but we seek a little further and find that the propelling force of the vessel is caused by the constant, faithful and persevering toil of the fireman below. But how many ever think of him black, grimy, labor hardened, heat exhausted almost beyond the limit of human endurance? He is an unknown hero.

The successful teacher is a hero in every sense. He has mastered the lesson of self-sacrifice; he provides the youth with a golden armor for life's battle; he inspires thousands of young people to higher and better lives; he deals with living souls and active minds,—shaping them for destiny. He does not often live to see much of the fruit of his labors, never all of it, nor does any one else see and know it except those who have assimilated his teachings into their lives. Most of his work is unknown, unseen by the eyes of man, but known to the Father above.

The name mother is regarded sacred by American people, yet it is not valued in the degree it should be. She who helps to determine the destiny of man, yea of nations, truly is a heroine, yet she is frequently unrecognized as such. Day after day she performs the same responsible duties—training children to become leaders of nations and powers of good to humanity, always sacrificing her

own life for others. It is she above all others that does life's little things promptly and faithfully and this is real heroism.

Each one of us may be a hero. The young man who can say "no" when necessary is a greater hero than Napoleon or Alexander. He who is master of himself is the true hero. We can all be honest and true to our fellowmen; we can make a success under the severest difficulties and in adversity; we can have it said of us as of Hercules that "whether he stood, or walked, or sat, he conquered."

We can all be oases to those who find life a desert. He who stands with outstretched hands to those who have failed in life, to those who have fallen and are cast down, is an angel on earth. He is a conqueror of the world because he restores souls. We may smile and speak pleasant words which are helpful, but we are truly great when we can take a fallen brother by the hand and help him to mount life's ladder, round by round, until he reaches the summit of life's goal. God speed the day when our unknown heroes, our angels in disguise, shall be crowned!

We so often hail those as heroes who make a success when buoyed up by great aid, or a movement, forgetting those who succeed in the little things of life amidst adversity and against an inpouring of heartless cynicism. Let us remember that it is the little things that count and make a life heroic. The great telescope we owe to some children of a spectacle maker who placed two or more pairs of spectacles before each other and looked through them at a distant object. When Nicholas Poussin, a great painter, was asked late in life by what means he obtained his reputation, he replied, "Because I have neglected nothing." Charles Dickens said, "Whatever I have tried to

do in my life, I have tried to do it well." The habit of looking on the bright side of life is a little thing, but Hume, the historian, says "that the habit of looking on the bright side of things was better than an income of a thousand a year."

We may not be a Demosthenes or a Napoleon known by all nations but we all can live victoriously. The smallest wayside puddle gets its blue from the sky and its gleam from the sun, and carries the stars in its bosom just as truly as the great ocean; so the humblest man or woman may live heroically. Ours is to live the present perfectly, and to mould characters of marble which shall not crumble with the frost and snow of life's winters, but shall stand as perfect statues until this life shall cease and our Heavenly Father shall call us to that fair land where the unknown will be known with the known.

OLIVE REPLOGLE.

A DEFENSE OF SHAKESPEARE

A Semi-Original defense of *One William Shakespeare* who originally needed no defense, but who has of late been resting under a cloud of suspicion.

The chief penalty one pays for fame is to have his existence regarded by coming generations as a fat subject for discussion.

Now you or I can exist or not, just as we please, and it's nobody's business, but let some distinguished individual come upon the scene "to strut his little hour upon the stage," and no sooner does he bow himself behind the green curtain, and become a fat subject for the magazine paragrapher, than some crank with more learning than sense rises serenely in her place to prove to an admiring public that said distinguished individual never existed.

Learn, Oh Ye Wise, the natural destiny of human greatness and prepare to

meet your fate. Some day when Juniata College has so far outgrown her present boundaries as to extend her campus over all the surrounding hillsides; when her chapel crowns Round Top; when her Hall of Science rises over Warrior's Ridge and her schools of art grace Lion's Back; when she uses Students' Hall for her Publication Department; Ladies' Hall for her Domestic Department; and Oneida Hall for her Sanitarium; then shall some long haired Antiquarian gather unto himself a vast reputation for learning by propounding the stupendous theory that the Oriental Society never existed;—and he will prove it, too, by proofs Logical, Sociological, Geological and Paleontological; but we who have toiled over Oriental Programs and sweat honest perspiration in the endeavor to inject some talented Enthusiasm into Oriental Debates, know that fine-spun theories are wrong.

But to return to Shakespeare,—for be it understood that I "who speak to ye" have been duly commissioned to defend one William Shakespeare, husband of Ann Hathaway Shakespeare, late from Stratford-on-Avon, said William Shakespeare being, as it seems, on trial, summoned to answer the charge of never having existed.

The charge is a delicate one, naturally detrimental to the reputation of a struggling author. Yet it is one that is hard to meet with any positive evidence. In fact, Shakespeare himself seems, at times, to be afflicted with some doubt upon the subject. Indeed, in an unguarded moment he seems to have betrayed the secret of his doubt by propounding the awful conundrum: "To be, or not to be, that the question." This mood of doubt seems, however, not to have been Shakespeare's prevailing mood for in a more auspicious time he is said

to have remarked, "I know not what you and other men may think, but as for my single self, I had as soon not be, as live to be in awe of such a thing as I, myself."

Now, you, who have never been famous, can have no idea of the feeling of doubtful uncertainty which may cling about a questioned existence. Still, the doubt is a wholly unnecessary one. The same question might have been raised with regard to the existence of George Washington or Chauncey M. Depew, Carrie Nation or Diogenes, or John Smith, (the one who didn't marry Pochahontas) or Benjamin Franklin, Matt Quay, or Governor Pennepacker or—even Max Minser!

The prosecution further urges in the second count of the indictment that our Francis Bacon wrote certain plays which have been circulated quite widely under the name of "Shakespeare's Plays." In the first place this charge is a mere matter of personal malice arising from the rivalry naturally aroused by a growing reputation. Shakespeare has simply experienced the common fate of those "who get the start of this majestic world and bear the palm alone." "To be great is to be misunderstood." Some of you are seniors and can appreciate the truth of this assertion.

There is one circumstance which gives a certain plausibility to this second charge—that is that Bacon was around about the time the plays are supposed to have been written.

In fact, this happened to be a gala season in the literary and political life of England for Queen Elizabeth was keeping "Open house" at her summer residence at Kenilworth Castle, and accordingly the more enterprising of England's "Smart Set" were promenading the highways and by-ways of history at this

time in their eager endeavor to "keep up with the procession" and "be counted in."

Now this same Francis Bacon was in this Elizabethan crowd and, as he was seen on the grounds about the same time the aforesaid "Shakespearean Plays" were perpetrated, he was charged with the offense and, if we are rightly informed, has not yet been able to prove an alibi. Yet I do not believe that he did it. In short, we will submit two lines of evidence, either one of which will prove conclusively to an unprejudiced person that the charge is a groundless one.

In the first place, if he did write those plays why should he lay aside the simple, sensible name of Bacon and assume the ambiguous name of Shakespeare? So that the coming generations would not only quarrel among themselves as to his identity, but would even mutilate his name by spelling it in sixty-four different ways.

In the second place, why should any one who loved the name of *Bacon* so lose all sense of his own dignity and all respect for his own good name as to give a play of "his own make" by the name of "*Ham-let*."

Now I hope I have made myself clear and vindicated my client. If I have not this has been "Love's Labor Lost"—yea, even more! it has been "Much Ado About Nothing." This, however, is a serious matter; it is no "Midsummer Night's Dream" but a plain "Winter's Tale." Take it "As You Like It" but remember that "All's Well That Ends Well."

GRACE HODGES.

To study the divine purpose of the Incarnation, and the true mission of the Holy Spirit, is enough to occupy the minds of the saints and angels through time and eternity.—*Balsbaugh*.

THE POET

Poets should not reason;
Let them sing!
Argument is treason—
Bells should ring.

Statements none, nor questions,
Gnomic words,
Spirit cries, suggestions,
Like the birds.

He may use deduction
Who must preach;
He may praise instruction
Who must teach.

But the poet duly
Fills his part
When the songs burst truly
From his heart.

For no purpose springing,
For no pelf;
He must do the singing
For itself.

Not in lines austere
Let him build;
Not the surface merely
Let him gild.

Fearless, uninvited,
Like a spring,
Opal words, inlighted,
Let him sing.

As the leaf grows sunward
Song must grow;
As the stream flows onward
Song must flow.

Useless? Ay—for measure;
Roses die,
But their breath gives pleasure—
God knows why!
—*Last poem of John Boyle O'Reilly.*

THE ORATORIO

The date set for the rendering of *Hymn of Praise (Lobgesang)* is Thursday evening, April 30, 1903. In addition to the oratorio the college string quartet will give a selection from Mozart and Miss Clark promises to add to the program one or more piano selections.

PERSONALS

Gates spent Sunday, March 1st, at his home.

Billy Oates of Lewistown, Pa., was a visitor here on March 15.

J. C. Domer of Baltic, Ohio, is now working in his father's store.

Wilmer Markley of Six Mile Run visited college February 20th and 21st.

The College Quartet rendered a program at Dudley February 20th.

Ethel McCarthy, of Mt. Union, visited friends at college on Saturday and Sunday, March 14 and 15.

Florence Oswalt, of Mapleton Depot, Pa., attended the classical reception on Saturday evening, March 14.

Professor C. C. Johnson's father spent February 25 and 26 with him in his new home in the college building.

Howard Myers, principal of the Hollidaysburg schools, paid a visit to Prof. and Mrs. C. C. Johnson, March 7.

Hon. W. T. Bundeck, of Virginia, delivered a temperance lecture in the chapel on Tuesday evening, March 17.

Ralph Bobb spent a week at his home in Roaring Springs because of sickness. He returned on Monday, March 9th.

James A. Sell, a member of the Advisory Board, and his brother Bryce visited the college the first of March.

I. L. Johnson, of Virginia, spent March 4 and 5 with his nephews Prof. C. C. and Joe I. Johnson at this place.

Professor J. Allan Myers made several trips to Bedford County, on and after the 21st of February, in the interest of the school.

W. A. Price and Albert Weddle spent March 7 and 8 in Glasgow, Pa., where the former assisted in a church program.

Albert O. Horner, Allegheny, Pa., renews his subscription to the ECHO. He says real estate business is very prosperous and he is into it "over head."

Prof. J. A. Myers is making an extended tour through the eastern part of the state doing field work. He will take in Chambersburg, Philadelphia, and Waynesboro.

John M. Hartzler writes: "Enclosed find fifty cents for ECHO. I am still in Elkhart, Indiana, attending school and expect to finish the Latin Scientific Course this year."

Mr. Millward of Cain, Pa., who delivered a few lectures in town, gave us a short address on Friday morning, March 13, in chapel. He is interested in the temperance cause.

Rev. and Mrs. I. D. Parker of North Manchester, Ind., visited the college on March 14 and 15. Rev. Parker preached an interesting sermon in the chapel on Sunday evening.

John Harshbarger of town, a former student here, extended a cordial invitation to our young people to attend the social in the Baptist church March 17. It is a missionary movement.

W. D. Himes writes as follows: "It is with great pleasure I send you another year's subscription for the ECHO. The ECHO resembles a college boy's box from home—it is full of good things."

Annie G. Reitz, of Friedens, Pennsylvania, writes as follows: "I enclose \$1.50 as arrearage and subscription for ECHO to 1904. I am always glad to hear from Juniata and wish I were there."

Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, having begun on February 22, is giving lectures for five consecutive Sundays on the "Methods of Jesus' Teaching" in the Howard Huston Hall, University of Pennsylvania. These lectures on Bible study are specially intended for members of the faculty and graduate students of the institution.

Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, under the auspices of the state and county Sabbath School Associations, which offer a course of three lectures for Sabbath School workers in various parts of the state, had been chosen to deliver lectures on the *Educational Aspects of the Sunday School* in the following cities: March 9th, York, Pa., March 10th, Lancaster, Pa., March 12th, Norristown, Pa., and March 17th, Allentown, Pa. In these lectures Dr. Brumbaugh viewed the Sunday School historically; its relation to the church; relation to secular schools; as an educational agency; its educational principles involved and suggestions for modification and improvement.

ALUMNI NOTES

W. H. Gnagey, '95, of Accident, Md., sends \$1.00 to pay up arrears for ECHO. He is prospering and happy.

J. R. Hanawalt, '00, visited friends at Juniata Saturday and Sunday, February 28 and March 1st. He is teaching near his home, McVeytown, Pa.

J. L. Bowman, '99, of Vinco, Pa., sends \$1.00 for the ECHO subscription and adds, "The ECHO keeps me in touch with the school and I could not do without it."

Jesse S. Hunsberger, '95, is again teaching at Royersford, Pa. He contemplates taking the classical course. We hope to see him at Juniata in the near future.

Jacob S. Harley, '92, teaching in Lederachville, Pa., is pursuing a course of studies in Ursinus College with the view of taking the A. B. degree.

Jesse Snyder, '92, who since his graduation has been employed by the P. R. R. Company at Pitcairn, Pa., was lately promoted to a very responsible position in that company.

D. E. Miller, '99, employed with the American Bridge Company of Philadelphia, sends \$1.00 toward his ECHO subscription and his kindest regards to all friends on College Hill.

Mahlon Weaver, '01, lately moved from the college to the Orphans' Home to fill the place vacated by Harvey Emmert, who preferred to be in the building on account of the numerous engagements of the College Quartet of which he is a member.

Rhoda M. Swigart, '97, accompanied Mrs. H. B. Brumbaugh home from Philadelphia, February 23. She remained here with her and other friends and relatives about a week. After a visit with her parents in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, she will return to her work as nurse in Philadelphia. We were glad to see her so well and happy and enjoyed her stay with us very much.

February 12th, 1903, at the residence of the bride's parents on South Broad Street, Lititz, by the Rev. Cyrus R. Gibbel, assisted by Joseph B. Baker, Mr. Henry R. Gibbel, clerk of the Farmers' National Bank and Secretary of the Agricultural Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and Miss Florence B., daughter of Jacob M. Baker, were united in wedlock. The affair was a quiet, home wedding, only the immediate families of the contracting parties being present. After the wedding dinner was served, the benedict and bride

were taken to Lancaster by conveyance, thence to leave on a trip to Washington, Baltimore and Old Point Comfort, Va., and stopping on the return trip in Maryland to visit some friends. Class of '88.

ITEMS

We're getting ready for finals in the Gym.

Winter term finals are on the bulletin board.

The campus is already looking greener than the freshies.

A college Y. M. C. A. is among the early probabilities at Juniata.

It's a question who did see the first robin on the campus.

This is a season of the year when we all feel like taking to the tall timbers.

Supper at six o'clock and the front doors of the dining room open is somewhat summerish.

The boys of Students' Hall have only one regret that Spring is here: Their view of the diagonal is bleak and blere.

An advance welcome is extended to all the new students of the Spring term; likewise to the old ones who will return.

The College Quartet rendered a program at McVeytown, Pa., on March 7. They reported the best audience they had yet.

It don't need even the mention of Riley's "Green Fields and Running Brooks" to suggest "Knotted strings and fishin' hooks." Dame Nature is taking care of that.

The "Cottage" has not been deserted this winter by any means, but the health authorities are somewhat apathetic about turning it over to Spring fever patients. 'T would'nt hold them.

A delightful evening was enjoyed on Saturday evening, March 14, in the College Auditorium where the Classical students of the college gave their annual reception. The city band and light refreshments were much appreciated.

Another son has come to gladden the hearts and brighten the home of Dr. and Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, of Washington, D. C. The ECHO extends congratulations, and a sincere wish for health and prosperity of the new prospective Juniatan and M. D.

The Wahneeta Literary Society recently contributed the following books to the library: "The Octopus", by Frank Norris; "Letters from a Self-made Merchant to His Son," by George H. Lorimer; "Captain Jinks, Hero," by Ernest Crosby, and Riley's "Home Folks."

The Saturday evening socials this term have been held in the library reading room under the auspices of the following departments of the college respectively: English Seniors, College Juniors, English Juniors, The Academy Club, Business Department, Musical Department, and the Hall Teachers. They have been distinct features of the social life here and we hope the social committee of the faculty will maintain them permanently.

The Temperance and Missionary Society of Juniata College will ere long be represented on the foreign mission field. This is a student movement. The money is raised by individual pledges of a certain amount a month for the school year. The needed amount is thus received without difficulty. Rev. Jacob M. Blough, who finishes the college course this year, has been chosen the one to represent this body. It is a noble work and it takes a consecrated man or woman to be willing to enter thus the foreign field.

TO JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY,
GARDENER

BY HENRY VAN DYKE

Yours is a garden of old-fashioned flowers;
Joyous children delight to play there;
Weary men find rest in its bowers,
Watching the lingering light of day there.

Old-time tunes and young love's laughter
Ripple and run among the roses;
Memory's echoes come murmuring after,
Filling the dusk when the long day closes.

Simple songs with a cadence olden—
These you learned in the forest of Arden:
Friendly flowers with hearts all golden—
These you borrowed from Eden's garden.

This is the reason why all men love you,
Remember your songs and forget your art:
Other poets may soar above you—
You keep close to the human heart.

In February *Scribner's Magazine*.

WOMAN, ADULESCENS

Thou jewel of God! Thou peace of
man!

"When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou!"

Not always can title, affluence, pearls,
poetry, content the awful soul in clay.
It arouses itself at last and seeks its kind.
Any one who rids me of my fears is a
solace to me and becomes a part of my
soul. In our little men-of-war on the
tempestuous voyage toward life's goal
be other prizes than avarice, glory, honor,
riches. Whoever urges me from revelry
to action, to nobler deeds, to Donquixotic
purposes, consoles me when I fall, cheers
me when I conquer, is truly of more value
than houses, lands, possessions. What
has such a one to do with hope or fear?
In him *now* lies his might. In him *now*
lies his destiny. He labors not for spring
breezes nor summer leaves which for-
tunes come and go. He is already rich.
That only is value to us which the soul
can hold. O! Soul of abject man, what

lessons thy counterpart would teach thee!
"That spirit still and bright with something of
an angel light,"

Fresh from the breath of God, Woman,
adulescens—God's greatest in handi-
work.

The pure, sweet, tender, sympathetic,
whole-souled influence of the daughters
of this mundane sphere over the crude,
harsh, thoughtless lives of their brothers,
what a spirit blending! What a God-
shed, God-sent reform! The soul prays
for what? To be rid of its unnatural-
ness and to commune with its like-life
and element. What thanks may woman
in this land of content render that she is
not fettered with the influence that were
to the fair of a Germanic Wallenstein
rule or in an English epoch of the *War
of the Roses*. In her new sphere what
powers to wield for her; what potentiali-
ties unfold. She rears the child and
teaches him, she governs the home; she
rules and sways in the church; she leads
in the temperance phases of our organi-
zations and institutions; she assists in
politics and is more worshipful than man,

"A creature not too bright nor good for human
nature's daily food
For transient sorrows, simple wiles, praise,
blame, love, kisses, tears and smiles."

Woman, adulescens! Man adulescens!
Synonyms of the highest, noblest, grand-
est of God's own attributes. She, what
commanding influence! Her presence as
holy and sacred as the Roman Jove or
the Greek Eros. Vulgarity loses its
charm; impurity takes on somewhat of
purity; harshness absolves itself to tim-
idity; faith finds deeper soil; the way to
all good is pointed out. Her gentle
tread changes all from the grave to the
gay, from the harsh to the serene. With
her the spring breezes blow, the brooks
babble and the children of nature hold a
jubilee in her presence.

Just one more thought along the way. There comes to us with the words 'woman, adulescens' almost unconsciously the idea that woman's soul is a celestial Venus to the soul of man, and to agree with Emerson—all mankind love a lover. We all have our days when happiness is not happy enough—those days in which a life touches ours, when all other pleasures are vain. Fair page in our life's history, when the morning of song and poetry dawned! The face of nature is radiant with twice the prismatic colors. The songs of the birds of the air become articulate. The grass, now greener, the blossoms, now fragranter, the trees of the forest, sturdier and statelier, have grown intelligent. All this vain? 'There are moments when the affections rule and absorb the man and make his happiness dependent on a person or persons. But in health the mind is presently seen again,—its overarching vault, bright with galaxies of immutable lights, and the warm loves and fears that swept over us as clouds, must lose their finite character and blend with God to attain their own perfection. But we need not fear that we lose anything by the progress of the soul. The soul may be trusted to the end. That which is so beautiful and attractive as these relations, must be succeeded and supplanted only by what is more beautiful, and so on forever.' Where such wide-reaching influence!

"Lend thy influence to each effort
That shall raise our nature human;
Be not fashion's gilded lady
Be a brave, whole-souled true woman."

W. A. PRICE.

THE THREE DIALECTS

There were during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries and earlier, three great divisions in the English speech, with differences so pronounced that the dwelling place of a man within certain

limits could be told by his language.

The northern dialect was the lineal descendant of the Northumbrian dialect of Anglo-Saxon, and it covered about the same extent of territory, that is, the region from the Humber on the south to the Frith of Forth on the north and bounded by the Pennine Mountains on the west. The Midland dialect occupied the central counties from the Humber to the Thames, and the district west of the Pennine chain. The southern division stretched from the Thames to the English Channel, with a portion of the western channels north of the Thames.

The Midland dialect as seen in the eastern and western counties, was in some points so dissimilar that it is often divided into the East Midland and West Midland. The languages of the North and the South stood farthest apart. The Midland dialect wavered between the two. On whatever points these dialects disagreed, one important thing they had in common and that was, the influx of French words was about the same in each and occurred at about the same time. The radical difference between the North and the South was that the South was extremely conservative in holding to grammatical inflections while the North let them go rapidly. As a result of this slowness or swiftness of change in many cases the two dialects showed marked divergence. These were partly orthographical, partly lexical, partly grammatical. For illustration as regards orthography: the southern dialect used *v* for *f*, a tendency unknown to the North. Thus the Anglo-Saxon *fox* and *fixen*, became in the southern dialect *vox* and *vixen*; *c* was changed to *ch*, especially before *e*, *i*, and *y*; thus the Anglo-Saxon *secan*, 'to seek' became in the South *seche*, and *seke* in the North. The modern *beseech* and *seek* are derived from it.

In the lexical difference the North adopted a number of Scandinavian words brought in by the Norsemen. Comparatively few of these were found in the South, though some were adopted in the Midland dialect.

As to grammatical difference there was one marked difference, the plural of the present tense of the verb in the North ends in *s* or drops it altogether; in the South it ends in *th*. For example, 'men say' would be, 'men says' or 'men sayeth,' 'they teach' would become 'they teaches.' Another difference was the preference for *en* in the plural nouns; oxen is about the only survival in modern English. In the North the plural was found in *es* and *s*.

The Midland dialect stood between the North and South, both in position and language. It partook of the peculiarities of each but in some particulars was independent of both. The Midland has become the language we speak and write to-day. This is due to several circumstances; first, it covered a larger territory, second, it was the region wherein the two universities, Cambridge and Oxford, were situated. These influences were aided by the fact that it was a compromise between the other two, hence more readily adopted by both; third, it was the speech mainly adopted by the court and capital. But the strongest reason was that it became the language of literature. It was the language Chaucer used, and his productions, scattered everywhere and admired by all, unconsciously affected the speech of all who read.

VINNIE MIKESELL.

A LETTER TO THE CLASS OF '98

Dear Classmates:—

During the Annual Conference of the German Baptist Brethren Church

at Harrisburg last year, a number of the class of '98 assembled once in one of the reception rooms of the College Headquarters, and discussed the once suggested plan of reuniting around the familiar scenes of college days at the expiration of five years from the time of graduation.

That the idea did not recur to careless or indifferent minds is well attested by the prompt election, at that time, of J. H. Brillhart to direct the enterprise. In the time that has since elapsed no special activity has been necessary, and the preparations have gone no further than the selection of an evening for the banquet, an alternative of locations, the historian, and a committee on preparations. But the time is now fast approaching, and it is earnestly hoped that no classmate will think it encroaching, if into this thing he is "roped." What is much desired is that a lively interest shall be taken in this first general attempt to bring the members of our little family together around the hearth of learning, and the convivial table.

The Banquet Committee is Miss Anna Smith, Elk Lick, Pa., Messrs. E. G. Eyer, Tyrone, Pa., L. J. Lehman, 624 Somerset St., Johnstown, Pa., J. H. Brillhart, 520 Pawnee St., South Bethlehem, Pa., and at Huntingdon, Miss Bertha Evans, and E. S. Fahrney. All communications should be sent to one of these addresses, and it is requested of the members of the Committee that they actively endeavor to get the sentiment of the class in matters relating to the coming event, and send on such counsel of their own as they think will tend to increase the enjoyment of the occasion. It is asked that special cards of inquiry, which may be expected in the course of time, be promptly attended to.—*Vale!*

Part of Committee.

MY SYMPHONY

To live content with small means; to seek elegance rather than luxury, and refinement rather than fashion; to be worthy, not respectable, and healthy, not rich; to listen to stars and birds, babes and sages with open heart; to study hard; to think quietly, act frankly, talk gently, await occasions, hurry never; in a word, to let the spiritual, unbidden and unconscious, grow up through the common—this is my symphony.

—WILLIAM HENRY CHANNING.

WOODROW WILSON

When President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton was a new professor, at one of his first lectures he was interrupted by a student who kept tapping on the floor with a fire-brick. When he ordered the culprit to bring the contraband article to his desk, fifty students arose, each armed with a fire-brick, and built a wall in front of him that shut him out of sight of the class. If he had not taken this student prank so sensibly he wouldn't be so popular with the boys as he is now.

A PRAYER

The day returns and brings us the petty round of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to play the man, help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces; let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us to go blithely on our business all this day, bring us to our resting beds weary and content and undishonored, and grant us in the end the gift of sleep. Amen.

—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

EXCHANGES

The *Spice* is true to its name. The articles are pointed and practical. The stories are based upon common life and bespeak originality.

It is interesting as well as instructive to study the origin and early customs of some of the days we observe often without knowing why. The *Spectator*, February, gives an interesting history of the Valentine.

What is so bad to overcome as a habit? If you take off the first letter it does not change "abit." If you take off another you still have a "bit" left. If you take off still another the whole of "it" remains, which shows that if you want to get rid of a habit you must throw it off altogether.—*The White and Blue*.

The February issue of the *Amulet* is devoted wholly to the life of Lincoln in its various phases. The company of a great man, in any way, is a help and inspiration, especially to young people when their characters are in the formative. History offers no better example of true noble manhood than the character of Abraham Lincoln.

"We must have books; let us, then, encourage clean, clear, sunny, sensible writers, who hate error—writers who teach that life well lived is not only worth living but almost a fore-taste of heaven. Let the books of our country be good and we shall need fewer laws." The above was gleaned from an "*Echo*" from across the continent, heard amidst the din of school voices around our exchange table this month.

With much interest and not a little surprise we watch the development and reconstruction of the South. It is with a certain degree of reverence we study the characters of the men who have been instrumental in bridging over the chasm of animosity and in removing the barriers to a more perfect union. The *Central Collegian*, in a well written article upon "Grady and the South," introduces us to another noble character in the galaxy of devoted workers.

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PROGRESS OF A CENTURY

By consent, for the ECHO.

Three times in the race's progress have we witnessed great movements towards democracy. In Greece, in the days of Plato, Socrates, and Aristophanes an attempt was made to make society democratic. The movement failed because the uttermost concept of democracy in the Greek mind was a democracy limited to an aristocratic group. Again, in the days of Abelard a democratic movement in the church resulted in the overthrow of dogma, the rise of scholasticism and the founding of our great universities. Individual reason was made the basis of belief and the world moved forward to the dawn of a renaissance. The movement failed because it was not civic democracy but intellectual democracy. Master and serf, feudal lord and retainers still remained.

Finally, in the closing years of the 18th century, society demanded and achieved a complete civil democracy. This democracy has established governments, advanced individual rights, enhanced human beings and laid the foundation broad and deep for the activities of a free

people. Paralleling this rise of democracy in Europe and in America is a definite decline in the dogmatic ordering of institutional life. Education passed from church control to state control. The great educational forces of the church no longer dominate the intellectual development of the people. The state has erected its educational institutions and has assumed the care and control of the intellectual unfolding of the childhood of the race. With our multiform religious life, due to that freedom won in the reformation, education under the state has become a secular activity. No formal religious instruction is allowed in the state schools. This has been a loss of immeasurable significance to the childhood of the race. The Sunday-school is our attempt to complement our civic systems and to provide the fullest education for the individual.

Fenelon announced the justification of the state's control of education in the dictum, "The child belongs more to the state than to the home," whence arise the state's organized activities in education. This gives us a basis upon which to erect a school system. It also gives us guidance in measuring the progress of

that system. That which promotes the welfare of the state. Ignorance, the menace of pure democracy, has been almost abolished during the century just passed. The welfare of the state demands a literate democracy. Republican institutional government cannot flourish in an atmosphere of illiteracy and ignorance any more than a cocoa palm can abide removal from salt-scented air.

To this new form of government the people turned with enthusiasm. To be part and parcel of the life that rules is the basis of devotion in the world. All forms of reliance were reposed herein and education was made a definite function of the social and civic institution that were thus created. To promote this educational activity the state demands increasingly high equipment of her teachers.

One can scarcely figure the condition of the teachers of a century ago, nor can we readily realize how small the esteem in which teaching was regarded. As late as 1863 in the Argentine Republic a man was caught in the act of stealing a horse. In that country then it was held to kill a man was a misfortune, but to steal a horse was a crime. The man was found guilty, and the judge visited upon him the most ignominious sentence he could devise. The culprit was sentenced to teach school for three years!

It is scarcely a century ago at Burgdorf that Pestalozzi conducted the first Normal School, and the beginning of formal teacher training in America dates back only a trifle beyond a half century. We have made tremendous progress in the professional training of teachers. Teaching is no longer an occupation for discarded and discredited persons from other occupations. It is approaching at least the dignity of a special life work, and will soon be a profession of equal

esteem to the other honored professions. If the minister is to conserve the religious unfolding of the individual; the doctor his physical unfolding, and the lawyer his social unfolding it is also wise to invest the teacher with full power to conserve his mental unfolding. We have learned that it is one thing to know a thing; it is quite another matter to know how to make another know that thing. The difference measures the distance between a scholar and a teacher. The professional equipment of the teacher is, therefore, a marked achievement of the century.

To maintain this system of schools the State imposes taxes upon all citizens. The payment of this tax is enforced by the most exacting requirements. The amount is steadily increasing. We pay more *per capita* for education than ever before. This is the measure of the people's confidence in the schools. They are willing to invest increasingly large sums on the basis of the returns they receive. There is thus a growing sentiment in favor of the efficiency of the schools. The people of Puerto Rico willingly voted in 1901-02 over 30 *per centum* of the total amount of taxes paid to the school funds. There is perhaps no people to-day who are supporting more heroically the school as the reformatory agency of the people than are those wards of the nation—those new children of democracy—our one bright, unsullied, unclouded acquisition from Spain as a sequel to the recent war. It is a great misfortune for a people to be exempt from the payment of a school tax. It is a sign of decay in the State when the amount of local tax is diminishing. It is a sign of healthy civic sentiment when a community gives increasing support to an agency of so great significance to its uplift. May it never be said in Pennsyl-

vania that our civic concern, measured in terms of educational support, is decreasing. A great people will face the future empty of hand if thereby it may grow richer in intelligence. A wide study of public sentiment, as expressed in willing support of education, reveals gratifying progress in the support of our educational policy.

For the wise management of this great trust—the development of the race—the state provides legally constituted boards of directors. To them are delegated certain definite and increasingly significant functions. Their duties are not all fully defined. They are left to exercise a moral as well as a legal obligation to the community. In the absence of specific statutory direction there is present always-binding moral restraint. A school director is the conservator of essential civic virtues. He cannot rightly fill his office without being animated by the highest civic virtues himself, without being a high-minded patriot. In Pennsylvania, aside from a few cities, six persons constitute this legal body to whom is entrusted the business management of the schools. Some of their duties are specific and immediate. They cannot be delegated. Other duties they are authorized to delegate to a professional agent known as the superintendent, and other duties to teachers who, with the superintendent, are responsible for the professional guidance of the educational process. Everywhere along the line progress is increasingly apparent. Perhaps the number of directors is too large. A board of six is in some respects cumbersome and it has seemed well in the light of experience to reduce the number and so increase the quality of service and the measure of responsibility. Three directors are better than six, and it will be a move upward when our law is so amended as to

thus limit representation on the board of directors.

Compulsory attendance is the last significant advance of the century. If the state compels provision for the education of all its children of school age, it follows that it should also compel attendance by all. To Martin Luther we owe the first debt in this important reform. Germany, with compulsory education, educates 98 per cent., Switzerland, 99 per cent. of her children. Illiteracy is practically unknown in these countries. We Americans, with a mock-attachment to individualism have been slow to realize that our greatest blunder has been the small percentage of attendance in our schools. Only a few years ago we enrolled scarcely 70 per cent. of our pupils, and this too in the one country of the world that most unreservedly entrusts her destiny to her masses! With free books, improved school apparatus and appliances, with better buildings, better seating, better facilities for light, heat and ventilation, one may readily claim our schools to be in every way better officered and equipped for their transcendent service to the race.

In 1797 Joseph Lancaster proclaimed modestly his ability to instruct larger groups of children at a nominal cost. Upon his school-house was a sign bearing the legend "All who will, may send their children, and have them educated freely; and those to whom the above offer may not prove acceptable may pay for them at a very moderate price." Thus began the great monitorial system of schools in England. Almost at the same time Andrew Bell also attracted attention to the same plan of education. Fundamentally this scheme assumed that the last learner is the best teacher—a perversion of Quintilian's idea, and as a result children were set to teach children.

A thousand children were promised education at the cost of one teacher. The scheme had many friends in America. Schools sprang up in New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Baltimore. In far Bolivia, too, the call was heard, Come down and help us.

As late as 1842 these schools were so firmly established in England that their value had been unquestioned. Then came a change. In 1845 a committee of inquiry reported that in the monitorial schools one in six of the children in school could read, one in four could write, and less than two per cent. had mastered arithmetic to the "rule of three." Thus perished a scheme of education that cheapened the quality of teaching. The steady trend since has been not only to better training but to smaller groups under trained teachers. It is perhaps wise to say that thirty pupils and no more can be profitably educated by one teacher. The number may exceed this in the lower grades, but should grow less in the upper grades, as intellectual differentiation and complex social ideals arise. A good high school will have small classes and in harmony with Milton's ideals not above fifteen pupils per teacher. We are moving rapidly to a concept in education adverse to group work and favorable to individual work by the pupils. That this may pass to an unsocial condition and consequent loss is possible.

A somewhat recent but vastly important development has come to us in a change from a logical basis for our educational theory to a psychological basis. Under a logical ordering of our activities the person who knows was believed to be the person to teach. Knowledge of subject-matter was the paramount demand. Knowledge was made not only the test of the teacher's fitness for place but the

test of the pupil's success in school. We knew our subject-matter thoroughly. It was organized, classified, outlined, systematized, and embodied in fixed curricula which were inflexible. The logical sequence of the theme's unfolding demanded this. Now we understand that it is of more vital moment to know the child than to know the curriculum, that the emphasis of teacher-power is found in the ability to arouse interest in the child and to challenge the mind to do. We are beginning to sacrifice logical sequence of the materials of education if thereby we can point to psychologic growth in the pupil. This doctrine had its birth in the practices of Pestalozzi, and is now among the great reforms being wrought in education. School officers are beginning to ask not "What do you know?" but "What can you do with the pupil?" From this shifting of pedagogic basis will ensue in due time the greatest blessings in our educational activities.

For reasons too involved to enumerate, but principally from the teachings of Rousseau, Pestalozzi and Froebel, and from the great industrial expansion of fifty years due to the growth of inductive activities, men in large groups have gone into the industries, and women have been given control of our elementary schools. Coincident with this change, education has become a vastly more kindly office. School now is an attractive place to be, and the child is not treated with cruelty nor menaced by brute force. As we know our duty and our opportunity in the school, we find it increasingly easy to manage pupils. It is one of the significant evidences of kindly concern that the rod is banished from the schools, and that the discipline is greatly improved.

We have had a century of urban growth. Life in the cities has become

congested, and the massing of property and the density of population has made possible great urban systems of schools which to-day challenge the widest concern and receive the greatest interest of our educational thinkers. Things in city school work come to the fore rapidly. The result has been a comparative neglect of our rural schools. Transportation of pupils, township high schools, and closer supervision have in part aided these schools. But the poor boy and his sister far out in a mountain valley are usually given the most unpropitious conditions for acquiring an education. We must learn soon how to make rural life attractive to pupils and to teachers. The use of our rural schools as experimental stations for teachers must cease. Continuity of service is of as much value in the life of the country boy as of the city boy. The great disparity between salaries and length of terms must be eliminated. It may not be amiss to remind you that in Puerto Rico every pupil enjoys nine months of schooling, and that the net salary of a country teacher is as much as that of the urban teacher. It should be so in our State. We are not, in these stable old commonwealths, thinking out our educational policies as we should. We meet emergencies as they arise. What we should do is to study the entire problem thoroughly, and so reorganize our system as to guarantee the greatest good in the least time to the largest number of our children. I have long felt the need of a competent committee whose function it should be to study our entire school activities, and formulate a report that would become the basis of legislative provisions in harmony with the above ideas. If this large body of representative Pennsylvanians, holding sacred the welfare of the commonwealth, and cherishing the highest devotion to

our childhood, were to make such a study of our system of education a reality, I am convinced that the service so rendered would greatly enhance our schools, and prove a blessed beneficence to the children of the Keystone State.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

SPRING RAIN

It isn't raining rain to me,
It's raining daffodils;
In every dimpled drop I see
Wild flowers on the hills.
The clouds of gray engulf the day
And overwhelm the town—
It isn't raining rain to me,
It's raining roses down.

It isn't raining rain to me,
But fields of clover bloom,
Where any buccaneering bee
May find a bed and room.
A health unto the happy,
A fig for him who frets—
It isn't raining rain to me,
It's raining violets.

—Robert Loveman.

THE INTERVENTION OF FRANCE IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS

As we read over the pages of history we see that France played an important part in shaping the destiny of the American colonies—for without her we could never have gained the glorious *liberty* and *freedom* of our country which we now enjoy. Let us look for a moment into the motives which prompted such generosity.

The seven years' war in Europe arising out of complications in which the English took part as allies of Frederick the Great, was brought to an end in 1763. England's glory in this war was "the humiliation of France"—for by the treaty of 1763, France was called upon to cede Canada to the English, also certain possessions in the West Indies and Senegal. She lost control of India, and her com-

merce was entirely destroyed, but her greatest trial was the losing of port Dunkirk on her own soil, which was placed in the hands of an English Commissioner, "without whose permission not a stone on any *quay* in the harbor could be disturbed." In addition to this almost unendurable condition of affairs, the treaty gave the English the right of overhauling French vessels at sea, also vessels of any other nation. France, not willing to endure such tyranny any longer, sought her first opportunity to put an end to it. This opportunity soon presented itself in the revolt of the English colonies in America, in which struggle all the resources of England were needed. France improved her opportunity to profit by it, and with the motive of weakening England, began their revolt against the mother country.

It was in the year 1761 that colonial agitation against England arose, caused by immoderate taxation and by commercial regulations restricting the colonies exclusively to English trade. In 1765, this spirit had greatly increased and the Duc de Choiseul, then prime minister in France under Louis XV. foreseeing that it would end in a serious rebellion, sent DeKalb to America to do what he could toward increasing the rebellious spirit and to send reports to France concerning the progress of his work. He also ordered his diplomatic agents to keep him informed of the actions of the king; and Parliament, the sentiments of the people. Nothing more was gained by these negotiations, than useful information for his successors, for losing favor with the king, Choiseul was dismissed and the Duc d'Arguillon appointed in his stead. The new minister remained perfectly indifferent to the colonial agitation; but his subordinates, Garner, secretary of the embassy in London and Gerard de Ray-

neval, chief clerk in the ministry of foreign affairs in Paris, were very enthusiastic over its progress.

In 1774, Count de Vergennes came into office, and it was under this able minister and statesman that the colonial rebellion was brought to a climax. His policy the first nine years of his ministry was carried out with the utmost patience, prudence, and caution—that of reducing the power of the English, through the American Revolution. He succeeded in his preparations for the conflict by furnishing the American rebels with money and arms, in violation of treaties and international law, and denying that he was doing so. His diplomatic correspondence shows him to have been a sound reasoner, a good judge of human character (especially in his choice of coadjutors), firm in his convictions, and honorable with all who were honest and sincere. His management of the interests of the American insurgents in France, his confidence and respect for their leaders at home, his success in securing the aid of the Spanish government in this war, his courage in continuing the war through all hardships and dangers, and the glorious peace of 1783, by which American independence was gained and by which France was exalted in the eyes of other nations, give Count de Vergennes a place among the most illustrious statesmen of modern times.

The information collected by Duc de Choiseul was a great benefit to Count de Vergennes. When he put it to use, it kept the flame of the rebellion brightly burning. Other sources of information were the officials of the French legation in London, his own emissaries whose close relations with the commercial speculators from the colonies, and the political agent sent over from America to watch the development of affairs in Europe, among

whom after the return of Franklin from England, Arthur Lee was the most important. His most reliable and most powerful agent however was Beaumarchais, one of the most singular and at the same time one of the most famous geniuses France has ever produced. He played an important part in gaining the good will of Louis XVI. and thus in bringing about American Independence.

Let us see how he became *interested* as a negotiator in American affairs.

Jefferson said, "The King loves business, economy, order and justice; and wishes sincerely the good of his people; but he is irascible, rude, very limited in his understanding, and religious, bordering on bigotry. He has no mistress, loves his queen, and is too much governed by her. She is capricious, devoted to pleasure and expense, and not remarkable for any other vices or virtues."

The king as an absolute monarch disliked the Americans because they were rebellious against their sovereign. He nevertheless assisted them on national grounds, though grudgingly. Such was the prejudice and opposition which Count de Vergennes had to overcome in order to involve France in a war with England in behalf of the American colonies.

In 1775, Count de Vergennes submits to Louis XVI. a memorial entitled, "Reflections on the actual situation of the England colonies and the proper course for France to pursue in relation to them," showing why France should lend a helping hand to the Americans. However, another intellectual force, a more fervent advocate was needed to move the king to action, and this was Beaumarchais. He sent many letters from London imploring the king to take action in reference to the colonies. Finally he set to work with a greater zeal and more seriousness to convince the king of his stubbornness, and

to show him the best course to pursue. He accordingly, September the twenty-first, 1775, begins a series of letters addressed directly to the king, with the hope of overcoming his objections.

Beaumarchais in his second letter tells the king how successful is his plan of the commercial house of Roderigue Hortalez & Co. He tries to convince the king that the French government can assist the Americans, in providing funds without arousing the suspicions of the English, or "without fear that they would ever miscarry or be lost in faithless hands." He furthermore relates to the king how that money given for this purpose would increase ninefold according to the ways of trade and thus would not impoverish his treasury. Two months later Beaumarchais writes his next document which his minister presents to the king on the seventh of December, 1775. In this document are displayed his political ability, his thinking power, his knowledge, eloquence, firmness and zeal.

These letters had their desired effect in leading the king to accept Count de Vergennes's policy and plans. Beaumarchais may therefore be considered one of the "ablest diplomats" of the Revolutionary War. From this time on his place in American affairs changes. From the state of an observer he passes to that of an actor, as it is said, "He no longer merely writes memorials, but dispatches cargoes, and wars with the winds, the waves, the English, and the hesitation of the French ministry, and when through the effect of his operations, war between France and England is at last declared, he makes a brilliant figure with his navy."

Beaumarchais's plan of assisting the Americans secretly was accepted by Count de Vergennes, after the opposition of the King had been overcome. Now Beau-

marchais established his famous house of Roderigue Hortalez and Co., with secret encouragement from Vergennes in the name of the government.

He rented a large building and hired a sufficient number of clerks to carry on the business under the name of his pseudo-firm. France and England were still on peaceful terms and so utmost caution had to be taken to keep Lord Stormont, then English ambassador at Paris, in ignorance of the fact that Beaumarchais's plans have been sanctioned by the government; as he was extremely vigilant and quick of perception. It would have been equally disastrous to let the American agents know of the scheme, although it was for their benefit, for this would make them "co-directors" in its management. Again it is clearly seen that the motive of France in aiding America was the "humiliation of England," and the Americans knew this fact when they asked the French to assist them in their operations. Thus we have Count de Vergennes, Louis XVI., and Beaumarchais, as the French pioneers of this movement. American diplomats now came on the scene and political affairs grew more complicated.

In 1776, Beaumarchais begins negotiations with Silas Dean, who was authorized as agent of the American Congress, and Count de Vergennes was ignorant of nothing that passed between them.

August the 18th, 1776, from Paris, Beaumarchais writes directly to the committee of Congress, as follows,—“Gentlemen: The respectful esteem that I bear toward that brave people who so well defend their liberty under your conduct has induced me to form a plan concurring in this great work, by establishing an extensive commercial house solely for the purpose of serving you in Europe, there to supply you with the necessities

of every sort, to furnish you expeditiously and certainly with all articles, clothes, linens, powder, ammunition, muskets, cannon or even gold for the payment of your troops, and in general everything that can be useful for the honorable war in which you are engaged. Your deputies and gentlemen will find in me a sure friend, an asylum in my house, money in my coffers, and every means of facilitating their operations, whether of a public or secret nature. * * * * At this very time and without waiting for any answer from you, I have procured for you about two hundred pieces of brass cannon, four pounders, two hundred thousand pounds of of gun powder, twenty thousand excellent guns, some brass mortars, cannon balls, bayonets, clothes, linens, etc. for clothing your troops, and lead for bullets. * * * * The secrecy necessary in some part of the operation which I have undertaken for your service, requires, also, on your part, a formal resolution, that all the vessels and their demands should be constantly directed to our house alone, in order that there may be no idle chattering or time lost—two things that are the ruin of affairs. * * * * One thing can never vary or diminish and that is the avowed and ardent desire I have of serving you to the utmost of my power.”

The French did not ask money for the supplies given to America—simply the produce of the land. This was indeed a critical time while the French were negotiating for the immediate advantage of the American colonies under the pressing need of supplies, and under the vigilant eye of the English ambassador. Should they be found out, they were to be formally discountenanced by the French government. Should there be lack of judgment or any financial embarrassment, the ministerial aid was to be condemned.

This actually came to pass, and we find Beaumarchais suffering from its consequences. He nevertheless continued the course which he had begun. According to his letter, he has quietly withdrawn from the arsenal in small quantities, ammunition and equipments for twenty-five thousand men; and within the last few months has collected them together for shipment in the ports of Havre and Nantes. Silas Dean had promised to furnish American vessels for the transportation of these supplies, but as they do not appear, and it is necessary that these supplies reach the colonies for the campaign of 1777, Beaumarchais fits out vessels of his own and sends them. Such were the obligations he took upon himself in behalf of the Americans at this critical time. In order to avoid conflict with Lord Stormont, it had been arranged by the ministry that this force of officers and munition of war to the United States should be considered as an "envoi" to the French colonies in the West Indies.

GERTRUDE SNAVELY.

(To be continued)

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE

On Friday evening, April 17th, at 8 o'clock, there will be held in the College Auditorium the second annual debate between Susquehanna University and Juniata. The question as submitted by Juniata to her opponent, and of which her opponent chose the negative, is, *Resolved*: "That Trade-Unionism promotes Industrial Peace." By the rules of the debate, each side puts forward two regular debaters and one alternate. Accordingly Juniata will uphold the affirmative in the persons of Jacob M. Blough and William P. Trostle, with Walter Peoples as alternate. Encouragement and inspiration is what these boys want, and that by the presence of every Juniatan who can be here.

COLLEGE DOINGS

SONATA RECITAL

Mrs. Joseph E. Saylor, Misses Ethel Fleming, Lena Africa, Florence Hawn, assisted by Prof. William J. Swigart, as reader, rendered an entertaining recital on Tuesday evening, April 7th, in the College chapel. The work done reflects much credit on teacher and pupil. The pupils play with technicality considering the difficulty of the music. The following was the program:

Wooler—Come unto Me when Shadows
Darkly Gather. (Vocal)
MISS LANDIS.

Haydn—No. 7
Allegro con brio
Largo e sostenuto
Presto
MRS. SAYLOR.

Haydn—No. 1
Allegro
Adagio
Presto
MISS HAWN.

Reading—Selected
MR. SWIGART

Mozart—No. 15
Allegro
Adagio
Allegro assai
MISS AFRICA

Mozart—No. 9
Andante (with variations)
Menuetto
Allegretto (Alla Turca)
MISS FLEMING
Reading—Selected
MR. SWIGART

GYMNASIUM EXHIBITION

It was shown on the evening of March 24th that College Hill, in addition to all her other enterprises, is also alive in gymnastics: Mr. Yoder, our physical director, fittingly prepared the boys for a grand final indoor athletics, previous to field work, and for two hours and a half entertained in the Gymnasium a limited crowd of interested spectators. Beginning with stunts done on the horse, the

entertainment progressed, the fellows showing excellent tact and skill. Next in order came the dumb bell practice, followed by the horizontal bar, tumbling, Indian clubs, parallel bars, pyramids, and miscellaneous. The whole presented a pretty appearance with the fellows clad in white duck trousers, white shirts and black bow neckties. But none the less pretty was the performance as a whole and in its detail. A very steady increase of interest in gymnastic and athletics has been in evidence all along under Mr. Yoder's energetic direction. Let the good work continue.

By requiring a small admission fee to the exhibition a material addition was made to the gymnasium fund.

ORIENTAL

On Friday evening, April 3rd, the Oriental Literary Society rendered the first program in the new term. These literary programs are pleasant diversions from the monotony of school work. The following is the program as rendered.

Solo,—“The Day is Done,” Miss Della Bechtel
Accompanied by Miss Irene Replogle
Biography,..... Miss Della Landis
Recitation,—“The Elizabeth,”

Miss May Williams
Recitation,—“The Bridge,”

Miss Grace Workman
Accompanied by Miss Eva Workman

Tableaux,
Courtship of Miles Standish.
Characters:

Miles Standish..... Mr. Lloyd Walker
John Alden..... Mr. Samuel Hess
Priscilla..... Miss Lena Detweiler
Scene 1. Miles Standish
“ “ 2. Love and Friendship
“ “ 3. The Lover's Despair
“ “ 4. The Lover's Errand
“ “ 5. John Alden
“ “ 6. John Alden “delivers
his message”
“ “ 7. Priscilla
“ “ 8. Miles Standish “learns
to know himself”
“ “ 9. The Spinning Wheel
“ “ 10. The Wedding Day

WAHNEETA

On Friday evening, April 10th, the Wahneeta Literary Society rendered her first public program of the term as follows:—

Prelude,..... Miss Grace Kimmel
President Address,..... Jos. Carrol
Ladies Quartette:—Cora Myers, Grace Kimmel,
Elizabeth Wertz, Sarah Jones.

Symposium:— Jos. I. Johnson, Earl Miller,
Harvey Emmert.

Piano Solo,..... Mary Bashore
Reading,..... Vaughn Axtell
Quiver,..... Sarah Jones
Male Quartette:— Vaughn Axtell, Jos. I.
Johnson, Fred Miller, Harvey Emmert.

WHO INVENTED THE STEAMBOAT?

If this question were asked in every public school in our land 99% of the answers would be “Robert Fulton,” and why, because history says so.

I have watched with more than ordinary interest the investigation of the question as to who first invented the steamboat, and it seems to me now to be established beyond any doubt that James Rumsey and not Robert Fulton was the true inventor.

This great genius, tho almost unknown, was a native of Berkely Co., W. Va., born in the year 1843 of English parents. His father was poor and unable to develop the talents which the boy seemed to possess. By trade he was a millwright, and at a very early age he showed an inclination and a genius for mechanical inventions. His heart was soon set on the great undertaking of utilizing steam power in propelling a boat against the current. How many years he spent upon perfecting his plans, is not known; however we do know that his first public exhibition was made on Sir John's Run in Morgan Co., W. Va., on the 7th of September, 1784.

George Washington, who was then at

his summer home at Berkely Springs, fell in with Rumsey and saw in this inventor a genius capable of something great. He also witnessed Rumsey's first public experiment, and thereupon gave him a certificate as follows: "I have seen the model of Rumsey's boat constructed to work against the stream, examined the powers upon which it acts, been the eye-witness to an actual experiment in running water of some rapidity and give it as my opinion, although I had but little faith before, that he has discovered the art of working boats by a mechanism against rapid currents; that the discovery is of vast importance, I have no doubt.

Given under my hand at the Town of Bath, County of Berkely, in the state of Virginia (now W. Va.), this 7th of September, 1784.

Signed, Geo. Washington."

Other letters of Washington's, of which I will not speak as to their contents now, were written March 15th, 1785, January 31, 1786 and Dec. 3, 1787, to Rumsey concerning his invention, and concerning parties, well known to Washington, who were planning to steal the invention. It was this apprehension which caused Rumsey to try his first experiment after night in the month of October, 1783, on the Potomac at Sir John's Run. A few days later he made another nocturnal experiment, and in September, 1784, was his first public experiment which was witnessed and testified to by Washington.

On the 11th of November, 1783, he filed a petition to the legislature of his native State asking that they grant him a monopoly in the use of steamboats for 10 years which grant was accorded. About the same time the state of Virginia passed a similar act of legislation in favor of Rumsey. These records show most conclusively the priority of Rumsey over Fulton.

Rumsey met with many difficulties in

perfecting his invention. His first boat was carried away by a freshet and broken to pieces on the Falls of the Potomac below Shepherdstown. At the public exhibition of 1787 a large assemblage of his fellow-citizens was congregated to witness the experiment, and among them were some distinguished men, such as Gen. Horatio Gates, Gen. Wm. Drake and others. The inventor would not permit anyone but ladies to go on board in this first trip. Gen. Gates kept his eye steadily upon the curiously formed vessel; when she moved out into the middle of the stream, then turning about commenced her course up stream at the rate of 3 miles an hour, Gates threw up his hat and cried out, "She moves! my God! she moves!"

In 1788 Rumsey went to Philadelphia and succeeded in interesting Benjamin Franklin and other public men in his invention. They formed what is known as the Rumsian Society, of which Franklin was President. He then went before the legislature of New York and asked for a monopoly on steamboats for 10 years, which was granted. It must be remembered at this time there was no Patent Office organized by the Federal Government, and inventors to protect themselves were compelled to apply to the individual States.

When the application was made to the legislature of New York a lively contest arose between Rumsey and one Mr. Fitch who also laid claims to the invention. A thorough investigation was made by the legislature and the decision was in favor of Rumsey (see 2nd vol. of the "Documentary History of New York").

In 1788 Rumsey went to London carrying with him letters of introduction from Washington, Franklin and Patrick Henry. While in London he met Mr. Jefferson and, in the correspondence of

that statesman, will be found his hearty approval of the ingenious efforts of Rumsey in the direction of steam navigation.

Rumsey's ill fortune, in being very poor, followed him in his new field of labor. He built a boat 100 feet long and equipped it with his machinery for steam propulsion; just as he was ready to launch it on the Thames it was attached by his creditors. Discouraged again he went before the Society of Arts and after repeated efforts he succeeded in getting an audience on the 20th of December, 1792, at the Hotel Adelphi. When the appointed evening came he collected his drawings and spread them upon a table; soon the room was filled with members of the society and friends who were interested in mathematical and mechanical subjects. A pause of perfect silence marked the general esteem as the self-taught philosopher approached. He commenced with very modest confidence; but unused to the sound of his own voice in public, and struck with the respectability of the assembly to whom he was acting as preceptor, his extreme sensibility overcame him, he uttered a few sentences, tottered, reeled and fell to the floor. These were his last words. After his death his boat was launched upon the Thames and made a successful trip at the rate of four miles per hour.

Rumsey in his correspondence from London mentions having made the acquaintance of the ingenious youth Robert Fulton, who at that time was engaged in other mechanical experiments and had never dreamed of a steamboat before his acquaintance and association with Rumsey. It is therefore true beyond any doubt, that Fulton conceived the idea of applying steam to the propulsion of vessels, only after his acquaintance with Rumsey and the exhibition of Rumsey's great and successful invention.

J. HARRY CASSADY.

LIFE'S HARMONY

They tell me that in Pisa's old cathedral
 All noises harsh and loud—
 Grating of ponderous doors, shrill tones, the
 tramping
 And murmur of the crowd—
 Are caught up, softened, harmonized, and
 blended
 Within the lofty dome,
 Then echoed back in one great wave of music—
 The burden and the woe,
 The stroke that almost snaps the quivering
 heart-strings,
 The loss that grieves us so—
 In heaven's o'erarching dome of perfect wis-
 dom,
 Power, and love shall be
 Gathered and blended in divinest marvel
 Of matchless melody.

—Minnie Leona Upton.

PERSONALS

Arthur Ober spent vacation with his sister in Johnstown, Pa.

Prof. F. F. Holsopple preached in Altoona, Pa., Sunday, April 5th.

Miss Helen Gibbons returned to College after a week's vacation, March 27th to April 5th.

Mabel Hess has moved her residence from Oneida to the home of Professor W. J. Swigart.

Myra Hoffman entertained her brother at the College on Saturday and Sunday, April 5th and 6th.

W. A. Price delivered a lecture in Scalp Level, Pa., March 27th, and one in Elton, Pa., March 28th.

Professor J. Allan Myers has again resumed his work in the college. Every one is glad to welcome him back.

Mary Elizabeth Trout has returned, after a year's teaching, to take up her studies in the Classical Department.

Professor W. J. Swigart and family are now occupying their new home on Moore Street across from Student's Hall.

Howard Workman of Loudonville, Ohio, writes, he is very busy raising young chickens. He expect to return to Juniata in the near future.

Mary E. Bashore, the first graduate of the Pianoforte department of Juniata College, rendered her recital in the College Chapel, April 14th, at 8 P. M.

The College Quartette rendered a program in the Smithfield Chapel on Saturday evening, April 4th, and one in the College Gymnasium, on April 11th.

George A. Ferrell who was a member of the senior class has gone home to go into business. Mr. Ferrell is missed very much by his classmates and friends at Juniata.

The following officers were elected in Lyceum for the spring term—President, James Widdowson; Vice President, Walter Peoples; Secretary, Mary Gotwals; Treasurer, W. J. Swigart; Critic, Helen Gibbons; Censor, Albert Weddle; Sergeant at Arms, Harry Cassady.

ALUMNI NOTES

Daniel Livengood, '02, has returned to Juniata for work this spring.

E. I. Holsinger, '02, expects to hold a summer session of school at Hopewell, Pa., where he taught this winter.

Mary S. Brumbaugh, '02, returns to Juniata this Spring to take up the course in Stenography and Type-Writing.

I. D. Metzger, '94, and H. D. Metzger, '96, will teach a summer session of school at New Enterprise, Pa., this Spring.

J. L. Bowman, '99, says the ECHO keeps him in touch with Juniata, so sends \$1.00 to renew his subscription.

Ellis Shelley, '01, called on his sister, Flora, and other friends at Juniata on Saturday and Sunday, April 4th and 5th.

Mr. Minnich, '02, has finished his term of school and is at Juniata this Spring preparing to secure a permanent certificate.

Esther Coble, '01, returns to Juniata to-day, April 7th, from Philadelphia, where since her graduation, she has completed a course in nursing.

J. R. Hanawalt, '00, has resigned his school to finish the school of his brother, Dan Hanawalt, who has accepted a position as ticket agent at Belleville, Pa.

Anna E. Laughlin, '99, renews her subscription to ECHO, and says, "I could not possibly do without the monthly letter." She taught about four miles from home this winter. She says she may come to commencement.

Mary N. Quinter, '83, has lately been selected by the General Missionary Board to go to India this coming Fall. We will be sorry to see Miss Mary leave her many friends here but we feel that she has been called to the work by the Lord and that He will be with her in her work which is always attended with earnestness.

Daniel E. Miller, '99, is still with the American Bridge Company, No 2546 Turner Street, Philadelphia. We have just received an announcement of his marriage to Anna Laura Mohler from Dillsburg, Pa., on Tuesday, April 14th. The ECHO and all his Juniata friends join in best wishes for a long, prosperous and happy life.

Laura M. (Keeny) Bucklin, '85, from Lake Charles, La., and J. E. Keeny, '82, were called home several weeks ago on account of the illness of their mother,

Grandmother Keeny. The presence of her children seemed to do her good and we are glad to say "Grandmother" is rapidly improving. Her son, J. E. is principal of the Model School at Natchitoches, La.

Orra L. Hartle, '95, is now manager of the Lumber Yard at Covington, Ohio. He renews his subscription to the ECHO and says he has as fine a little girl as ever breathed the free American air, who is already bending toward Juniata. He expects to see Juniata in the near future if everything goes well. Why can not more of our Alumni visit their Alma Mater more frequently and thus keep in closer touch with her growth and development?

E. Claude Carney, '00, writes from Grandforks, N. D., and reports a year so busy in the Law Department of the State University that he has had hardly time to think back East. While he has not heard from Juniata for a year he has no fears for her work, as the standing of Juniata College in Pennsylvania, secured for him a state certificate there. His Juniata friends will be glad to learn that he has taken a \$20 prize in an Oratorical contest, and is one of two to represent his University in a State contest April 10th, and one of three in an Inter State contest with S. D., April 24th. Besides this he is assistant law librarian. Claude knows how to work and usually makes things go.

J. M. Miller, '94, in renewing his subscription says, "Let the ECHO roll my way across the vast expanse of Uncle Sam's domain." Mr. Miller was compelled to leave a successful career as teacher near his home and flee to the desert in the far west for his health. We are glad to learn however that he is rapidly improving. He says, "Since being here I

have gained twenty pounds avoirdupois and am enjoying life in this sun-kissed, mountain guarded, blue-skied, copper-bottomed valley of salt. When I get permanently settled send on your thin, gaunt, over-worked and under-fed students and we will fatten them as we do the cattle for the eastern markets." The ECHO extends best wishes to Mr. Miller in his new field and may take him at his word some time.

ITEMS

What next? Commencement.

The base-ball diamond is being prepared for the season.

Arbutus is the sweet fragrance in College dormitories and rooms.

Many, many new faces greet us again this new term. Welcome!

On Thursday March 26th, the College closed for a five days' recess.

The Campus in front of the Gymnasium is growing beautifully.

On Tuesday, March 31st, the spring term opened with bright prospects.

The Literary Societies of the school are doing "society work" with a zeal.

The College Y. M. C. A. secretary kindly consented to pay Juniata a visit.

The Registrar of the College is busier than ever in the history of the institution.

When "the green gits back in the trees, one sort o' feels to do as he please."

The base ball and tennis seasons have opened at Juniata—"Good-by Gym, take care of yourself."

Let our friends and former students of Juniata not forget the Inter Collegiate Debate on April 17th.

In the College Chapel, April 7th, a Sonata recital by pupils of the Pianoforte department was rendered.

The increase of new students has added a large list of music students to Pianoforte, Vocal and Harmony departments.

Appropriate Easter exercises were held in the College Chapel on Easter morning by the pupils and teachers of the Sunday School.

Many of the students heard the noble address by Robert Speer in the Presbyterian Church on March 25th, on the cause of Missions.

For the benefit and inspiration of old and new students, the Gymnasium exhibition was repeated from 4 to 6 P. M. on Wednesday, April 8.

Two subscriptions have been received without a signature. One from Mattawana, Pa., and the other from Hooversville, Pa. If parties will notify the business manager proper credit will be given.

Teachers and others who are open for employment, either permanently or during the summer season, may profit by reading the advertisement of the Standard House, Educational Department, Caxton Building, Chicago, which appears elsewhere in this issue.

ORATORIO

HYMN OF PRAISE

The date set for the rendering of this magnificent work by Mendelssohn is Thursday evening, April 30. As the rehearsals proceed the effects become more grand and beautiful. The College Violin Quartet will play, on the same program, quartette No. 3, by Böhme. Miss Clark will also render the following piano selections:—a—Hungarian David, *Brahms*; b—Am Meer, *Liszt*; c—Etinceller. *Moskowski*.

ENVOY

When Earth's last picture is painted,
And the tubes are twisted and dried;
When the latest colors have faded
And the youngest critic has died,
We shall rest,—and faith—we shall need it;
Lie down for an æon or two,
Till the master of all good workmen
Shall set us to work anew.

And those that were good shall be happy;
They shall sit in a golden chair;
They shall splash at a ten-foot canvas
With brushes of camel's hair;
They shall have real saints to draw from—
Peter, Magdalene, and Paul;
They shall work for an age at a sitting,
And never get tired at all.

And only the Master shall praise us,
And only the Master shall blame,
And no one shall work for money,
And no one shall work for fame;
But each for the joy of the working,
And each in his separate star
Shall draw the thing as he sees it,
For the God of things, as they are.
—Kipling.

SPRING TERM OPENING

The close of the Winter term with its short respite from work was welcome enough to all the students, yet it had its tinge of regret. For it meant the departure of some to whom we became attached, who were not to return. But among the old faces returned, we welcome the usual increased number of new ones that the Spring term always brings with it. We always feel that we are meeting with our own kind when we share our society with a new lot of wide awake, ambitious boys and girls who come to gain inspiration for moulding themselves into characters that shall count in the struggle for right against wrong in this world; for Juniata with her watchword, *Veritas liberat*, has always championed that spirit. Environment, equipment and moral atmosphere of the place peculiarly adapt College Hill to such a mission.

VOICES OF SOLITUDE

Ignorance is the only sin.

And the Fool of to-day is the Sage of to-morrow.

Fearing you are wrong is as bad as being wrong.

Men must be sinners in order to rise above their sins.

Starve and go to heaven, but don't get into the filthy habit of borrowing.

During a young man's courtship you must not expect too much of him.

It is only the unexpected stroke of goodness that calls forth our praise.

Weak men are governed by conditions; strong men govern conditions.

City people think that country folk walk ungracefully, and country people think that city folk walk ungracefully—it is all a point of view.

There was a time when we used to say, "John Smith lives two miles from the Black Tree Hotel." Things have changed and we now say that he lives at 24 East Fifty-Fourth Street, New York City. He has a number on the lintel of his front door, and resides on a street by a given name, in a big city, with houses crouching all around him. About the only advantage that comes from this is that it is more convenient to get a letter to him or a telegram, and it enables his friends to look him up at night, without much trouble.

There once lived a man who prided himself on his independence. He acknowledged no debts to his neighbors, and always gloried in ability to take care of himself without the aid or consent of any other man. One night this man's house caught fire, and he wanted a lad-

der, to climb in a window. He must have a ladder, or lose the house. But a ladder was not among his real estate. And so this independent man was obliged to knock at his neighbor's door and ask for a ladder.

MORAL: Don't be too independent.

There is a story told of the late Doctor Herman Mynter of Buffalo, which runs something like this: There happened to be a baker living in the city by the name of Mynter who had but a local reputation. One day the baker was called up over the telephone by one of his patrons, and the patron used the name Mynter simply, and the central office connected him with Doctor Mynter. When the call was answered by Dr. Mynter himself, the patron asked, "Is this Mynter the baker?" and Dr. Mynter with a touch of scorn, said, "No, this is Mynter the butcher," and straightway hung up the receiver and went about his work.

ELWOOD YERGY.

EXCHANGES

Rays of Light, March, has weighed in the balance the advantages of the small versus the large school. The scales tip in favor of the small school.

The new staff of the Gettysburg *Mercury* is to be congratulated upon the success of its first venture. The articles are both interesting and instructive. The character sketch of Cecil Rhodes reveals many traits of character not always attributed to him.

Extravagance in a family is usually attributed to the feminine side of the house. The *Lesbian Herald*, in a short story entitled, Mr. Darnley's Failing, has changed the current. George Eliot's Analysis of Character in the same issue is worthy of special mention.

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EDITORIALS

THE CONTINUATION of the cool, delightful days of the spring-time has prolonged the season of the early spring flowers. The violets have had an unusual life, and everywhere where they grow the ground is carpeted with the abundance of these beautiful, fragrant blossoms. The anemones still continue fresh and abundant. The ridges about town will soon be redolent with the sweetness, and gorgeous with the beauty of the wild honey-suckle.

Lovers of nature's beauty in the spring time can now have a rare feast of pleasure in what is so lavishly bestowed by the Hand of Love always ministering to our pleasure and providing for our happiness.

WE SHOULD learn to attend to business matters in a business-like way and promptly. No one has a right to consume the useful time of another for his own pleasure, gratification or amusement, even for a few minutes. The time of a busy, diligent student is as precious to him as that of the business man is for his use, and no infractio the rule, for

each student to mind his own business, and not to interfere with others, should be tolerated in a busy school.

Time is too precious to waste; and yet there are always those whose chief business in life seems to be to "kill time," and compel others to enter into complicity in their work of destruction and crime. Every moment of life has its own burden of responsibility and work.

MOST BUSY PEOPLE do not have time to read books, other than as they relate to their business or profession; so, the mind's relaxation and the needed entertainments are often neglected, to the debilitating of the body. Every one in arduous employment needs rest, recreation, diversion; and time is ever stingy towards them, for their purposes. To the weary mind, and tired body, books become dull companions; but, pictures appeal quickly, almost instantaneously to the finer sensibilities of even a weary person. They elevate and purify the aspirations quickly, at a glance; and their effect on the formation of character, and the purifying of the life should not be overlooked.

As we look, we read the meaning of a

picture, and comprehend the mind of the artist. While a book has to be read and studied, a picture appeals to the sensibilities quickly, almost instantaneously, impressing its lesson, it may be of virtue or love, or of vice and sin; ennobling the life or debasing it, according to the impression made. How this lesson has been learned by the world almost unconsciously, until every book, magazine, paper or advertisement has become a thing of beauty and life, adorned with a high quality of art. A school should be filled with high art and the walls hung with great pictures.

THEY who would do good work must themselves be good persons. They must have good thoughts, for a beautiful piece of work is only a beautiful thought made manifest. It is a demonstration of the character of the thought. An artist first conceives the thought of the beautiful picture, then it is manifested on the canvas. Vicious thoughts do not evolve beautiful things, nor lead to lives of purity and love.

Men and women, the most beautiful things in the universe of God, were created in God's own image. Man like Deity creates in his own image, not of body but of thought. If there is no beauty in one's soul there will be no beauty in his work; so, the cultivation of sweetness of disposition, nobleness of purpose and purity of mind will lead to a noble life of love, in which every act will be clothed with the beauty of the inward illumination, just as the living Father has revealed somewhat of his own glory and goodness into every leaf and flower, into every song of the birds, into nature's lofty mountain peak, and the gorgeous sunset glow.

So, a man's work betrays his character, his handwriting reveals his secrets,

and lays bare his life, even to the possibilities that his most intimate friends may not know. All the beauty in the universe about us emanates from the purity of the mind of God, and reveals Him to us. All the beautiful handiwork of men and women emanate from the beautiful thoughts that possess their minds.

Let us be men, and women, ay, strong, manly men, and sweet, loving women, with minds attuned in harmony with the infinite, and our lives will be sweeter, purer, and our work a benediction to the world about us.

THE INTERVENTION OF FRANCE IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS

(Continued from April Number.)

The expedition however was too large to avoid the English spies. The appearance of Beaumarchais at Havre capped the climax. Lord Stormont sent a vigorous protest to the government. Just at this time news of Washington's defeat at Long Island arrived, and quieted down the enthusiasm of every one, so that proceedings were delayed. Word was sent to Havre and Nantes by the ministry that the vessels should not leave port, but one had already departed, the *Amphitrîtê*, while two others were detained. Finally when all difficulties had been removed the vessels of Beaumarchais set sail. They escaped all English detection and arrived at Portsmouth, New Hampshire at the opening of the campaign of 1777. When the colonies received for the first time so many "cargoes of cannon, powder, guns, clothing, shoes,—an equipment for twenty-five thousand men," the people assembled on the shore and gave expression to their gratitude by shouting and cheering loud and long.

Beaumarchais naturally expected to receive thanks, and a great deal of Vir-

ginia and Maryland tobacco, but he did not even receive an answer to his letters. Surely something was wrong somewhere. Neither Dean nor Beaumarchais thought of the evil genius—Lee, who along with Franklin had just been made commissioner in Paris with Dean. It was he who had been complicating matters, having written to the Committee on Foreign affairs in Congress,—

"The minister has repeatedly assured us, and that in the most explicit terms, that no return was expected for these subsidies." He kept his colleagues in ignorance of these dispatches, so we do not wonder that Beaumarchais received no returns for his supplies sent to America. Beaumarchais was thus placed in an exceedingly embarrassing and cruel position. He had honorably entered into negotiations with Silas Dean, the authorized agent of Congress, and had begun his operation on a large scale. During the year 1777, he had sent cargoes to Congress amounting to five hundred million francs, without receiving a word of thanks in return. Congress had evidently come to regard him as a fictitious character. Finally Beaumarchais wrote at the end of the year:

"My money and credit are gone. Relying too greatly on returns so often promised, I have exhausted my own funds and those of my friends. Other powerful resources are exhausted which I had obtained on the express condition of soon replacing what I took."

Count de Vergennes had come to help him out of his difficulties. Although during this year he was obliged to discountenance Beaumarchais's actions, the documents on file in the archives of the French ministry show that he gave him one million francs. These with the former receipts make about three million francs given him by the government, and

yet millions more would be needed to cancel the enormous debt incurred in behalf of the Americans.

Beaumarchais learned from Theveneau de Francy, his warm friend, that Lee had been the cause of all his trouble, and the discovery of such treachery on the part of his colleague toward Beaumarchais, caused Dean much chagrin.

Near the close of the year 1777, came the news of Burgoyne's surrender. This aroused the enthusiasm of the French in behalf of the Americans. Beaumarchais at this time made a contract with the United States, very precise and definite in its stipulations, but this did not settle the difficulties. He still continued to send supplies, but Congress made no attempt to pay for them. The party which upheld Lee and Samuel Adams in their political corruption counterbalanced the followers of equity and justice. No other character in history has been known to be so malicious in political affairs. Beaumarchais again wrote to the committee at Congress but received no reply. He was not able to obtain a settlement of his claims during his life time. During the French Revolution he was made a refugee at Hamburg, and there in an old garret he ended his days in sorrow and solitude, leaving to his daughter, as a legacy, his American claims.

The government of the United States still refused a just settlement of the debt, when in 1824, Beaumarchais's daughter went to Washington with her son and plead for the money in person. Congress even closed its ears against the favorable advice of some of the eminent American lawyers. It was not until 1835 during Jackson's administration, that the debt was finally disposed of in a "summary settlement" of the French claims. Hamilton, in 1793, declared that the Americans were indebted to Beaumarchais to the

amount of at least two million two hundred and eighty thousand francs. In 1835, his heirs were given the choice of accepting eight hundred thousand francs or nothing. They of course accepted this amount, but according to the evidence which time has brought to light in respect to the important services of Beaumarchais, it was neither just nor creditable.

It would probably be going too far to say that Beaumarchais's motives in assisting the Americans in the manner in which he did were purely philanthropic, but it can be claimed that "*kindred* sentiments" led him to take a burning interest in the American cause. He naturally loved his own country and when the war arose, he fully displayed his patriotism. The fact that he never sacrificed the interests of his country for personal interests, shows that he was no mere speculator as many have termed him. He, no less than his chivalrous contemporary Lafayette, was interested in the social reforms of his day. He was truly sincere in his sympathy for Lafayette and Reuben, and in his praise of the American soldiers. On the whole, he was a public spirited man. This is shown in the fact that free transportation of goods was offered to him, but he wrote to the minister asking him to modify it in favor of the public. Such was the nature of the remarkable genius—Beaumarchais.

February the sixteenth, 1778, a treaty of amity and commerce between France and the federated colonies was signed at Paris. Up to this time the French government had been carrying on their negotiations with the Americans secretly, but now active and open participation was begun.

A minister plenipotentiary was accordingly sent to the United States to watch over the French interests under this

treaty. Conrad Alexander Gerard de Rayneval, of Alsatian blood, who had formerly been chief clerk at Paris in the ministry of foreign affairs, was chosen for this mission. In 1778 he arrived at Philadelphia where he remained a year, when on account of ill health he returned to France with John Jay. During his stay at Philadelphia, he lived only a short distance from the State House, where Continental Congress assembled. He was consulted daily by members of Congress, and was allowed the privilege of attending its sessions, when it sat as a committee of the whole and when French interests were discussed. The doors of Congress were closed to the public, as reporters at that time were unknown.

The correspondence of Gerard de Rayneval with Count de Vergennes, the minister of foreign affairs, is intensely interesting as well as instructive. It gives an account of the political state of affairs, the social life and the interesting characteristics of the illustrious men of the day. Gerard de Rayneval's accounts, together with those of Chevalier de la Luzerne, his successor, give the most complete record of the discussions of Congress from 1778 to the close of the Revolutionary War.

In September, 1779, Congress, as a token of its great appreciation of Gerard de Rayneval's character and service, passed a resolution requesting him to sit for his portrait. It was painted by Charles Wilson Peale, and is now in Independence Hall. With this resolution the Philadelphia Congress sent the following address:

"Sir, we would be deficient in respect due to distinguished men if we should fail to embrace this opportunity of testifying to the high esteem which you have obtained throughout this country by your public and private conduct.

"You have happily combined a vigilant devotion for the dignity and interests of our most excellent and illustrious ally, with a generous attachment to the honor and welfare of these States. Your prudence, integrity, ability, and diligence, in discharging the eminent trust reposed in you, have secured our entire confidence and solicit from us the strongest declaration of our satisfaction in your behaviour.

"That you may be blessed with a favorable voyage, the approbation of your sovereign, the perfect recovery of your health, and all happiness, is among the warmest wishes of every member of this body.

"John Jay, President."

He, together with Louis XVI., received many other marks of appreciation. Among them were testimonials from the Merchants of Philadelphia, and the President and Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania.

Gerard de Rayneval, having succeeded in forming a union between the two nations, died in France in 1790. In all his manipulations, he may be said to have displayed a great tact as well as sagacity not to mention the many other qualities that so perfectly fitted him for his delicate mission.

On the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1779, he ordered a Te Deum sung in the Catholic Church.

Chevalier de la Luzerne, Gerard de Rayneval's successor as minister, reached America September the third, 1779, and reported immediately to Count de Vergennes. The most interesting feature of his letter is the account of the popular sentiment regarding the French in New England. He states that "the people are attached to the Alliance and determined to maintain it at all hazards."

Luzerne wrote January the fourteenth,

1780, that the supplies for the American soldiers were so scanty that they had to draw on those which the French government had provided for its own soldiers. The effect of this limited supply was deplorable. The committee on subsistences in Congress expressed its gratitude and appreciation for the kindness of the French in supplying the needs of the American soldiers.

A French fleet soon arrived with a generous supply of money, and from this time on, affairs began to improve. The soldiers, greatly encouraged, put forth their utmost energy, and zealously kept the flame of enthusiasm brightly burning all through the siege of Yorktown, till the joyful news of the Capitulation of Cornwallis, October the nineteenth, 1781, was proclaimed abroad.

The hearts of the American statesmen, diplomats, and soldiers were filled with gratitude to the French government in helping them secure American Independence.

When the news reached Paris, November the twentieth, 1781, Franklin wrote to Count de Vergennes:

"Your very obliging letter, communicating the news of the important victory at York gave me infinite pleasure. The very powerful aid afforded by his Majesty to America this year has riveted the affections of that people, and the success has made millions happy. Indeed the King appears to me from this and another late event (the birth of the Dauphin), to be "*le plus grande Faiseur d' heureux*" that the world affords. May God prosper him, his family and nation to the end of time."

Although the risk of France in this was great, the cost immense, amounting to twelve hundred and eighty million lires, the effect on the country disastrous, increasing the financial difficulties which

led up to the French revolution, she nevertheless reaped the greater harvest from the American Revolution. Had it not been for America to whom France is greatly indebted, England would have been too powerful for the house of Bourbon, and Russia, Denmark, Switzerland, Portugal, and Holland would not be in league against England to-day.

On the other hand America cannot over estimate the importance of the French services, in furnishing a large proportion of the soldiers, arms, officers, and military supplies, almost the navy, and the greater part of the credit and money which finally brought the longed-for freedom to the American colonies.

GERTRUDE E. SNAVELY.

THE COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA

ADALINE HOHF BEERY

Sing a song of Pennsylvania,
With its streams and mountains blue,
With its sixty-seven counties,
Bringing wondrous sights to view;
Round the State we'll make the circuit,
Naming each one as we go,
Back and forth then trudge we gaily
Till we've counted every row.

First on northern border's Erie,
Then there's Warren and McKean;
Potter and Tioga, Bradford,
Susquehanna plain are seen;
Wayne and Pike, Monroe, Northampton,
Eastern river breezes share,
Bucks and tiny Philadelphia,
Winding up with Delaware.

Starting west on southern border,
Chester, Lancaster, we spy,
York and Adams, Franklin, Fulton,
Bedford still to sunset lie;
Somerset and Fayette follow,
Greene is in the corner found;
Washington and Beaver, Lawrence,
Mercer, Crawford, make the round.

Now again to east we're starting
With Venango first in line,
Forest, Elk, and Cameron, Clinton,
Making a procession fine;

Next we cross into Lycoming,
Sullivan's before us then,
Wyoming and Lackawanna
Bring us to a turn again.

So we find Luzerne, Columbia,
Wee Montour along the way,
Then Northumberland and Union
As along the hills we stray;
Now we've struck the very Centre,
But to Clearfield we must go;
Jefferson and Clarion call us,
Butler makes another row.

Back once more with Allegheny,
With Westmoreland lying by,
Then there's Armstrong, Indiana,
Close to Cambria drawing nigh;
Blair and Huntingdon come after,
Next is Mifflin, leading on
Into Snyder, Juniata,
Then still eastward, toward the dawn.

Now our journey's almost ended:
Perry, Cumberland we cross,
Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill,
Carbon to our backs we toss;
Then thro' Lehigh, Berks we wander;
Now Montgomery is past;
Here we'll pitch our tents and rest us,
For our tramp is o'er at last.

COLLEGE LIFE

The first and most important question that confronts a young man or young woman who enters college is, How can I get the most out of the time spent here? This is a proper and legitimate question; and every one should consider it carefully upon taking up school work.

With respect to the answer to this question, students fall into two general classes. Most common and numerous at Juniata is the zealous, ambitious class who consider high grades the only thing for which a student should strive. They are the book-worms. They see only books in school. The other great class is composed of the students who consider school a great pleasure resort. They are in school for a good, easy time, work as little as possible, see books

only occasionally, and are satisfied with any grade that will pass them.

These two classes, the plodder and the idler, represent the extremes of student life, and both fall short of receiving the greatest good that can come from student life.

There are lessons to be learned in college that are not found in any text book. A college in reality is a world on a small scale, and the habits, and customs, and manners one acquires at school are likely to be one's attitude toward men and movements forever afterwards. The student who stays continually with his books and does not make himself responsible for the advancement of some phase of college interest, whether that interest be oratory, debate, music, religious work, society, or athletics, will not likely be of much use to the community which receives him as a college man. It requires many great-hearted, loyal, unselfish people to run the machinery of this world: in college, in that little, but none the less real world, is the place to acquire the power to help run the machinery of the world. The student who is not sufficiently interested in the success of his own College to sing her songs or yell her yells when a great crisis is on; when victory or defeat in debate or athletics is pending, will not likely be moved to action by any righteous movement in his own community when, as a man, he takes his place in the ranks of men.

There is no greater virtue than strong, hearty loyalty for some cause. There is a satisfaction to be derived from activity in college movements, which is ennobling and inspiring. The "strenuous life" can be practiced nowhere better than in college. Work hard during study hours. Go in for some vigorous game during recreation hours. When college interests are at stake, wake up and get into the

current and help make it go. Meet men and women. Be able to talk and act without embarrassment, and college-life to you will mean a preparation that prepares.

J. W. YODER.

BIBLICAL DEPARTMENT NOTICE

There is an increased interest in Bible study at Juniata College. During the year regular classes have been organized as follows: Hebrew, New Testament Greek, Church History, Bible History and Geography, Old and New Testament Theology, Life of Christ or Study of the Gospels, Exegesis, Biblical Introduction, History of the Reformation, History of Christian Doctrine, Biblical Literature, Christian Theology, Homiletics, Hermeneutics, and Theism. In addition to these, there have been two classes in the study of Christian Missions, also two classes in the study of the Sunday School Normal lessons.

In addition to those students who devote their entire time to Bible Study, a large number take one or more studies along some line of Bible work. This is as it should be, inasmuch as the Bible is coming to be more generally recognized as a college text book. As this is an age of Bible study and many young people are studying Bibles in their schools, how shall the minister be able to meet the demands of his people? Must he not be a faithful and intelligent Bible student? Would not a course of special Bible study be of benefit to him? Juniata offers two such courses; one a two years' English Bible Course, the other a three years' course, studying the Hebrew and Greek text. All inquiries relative to the above work will be gladly and cheerfully answered.

AMOS H. HAINES.

COLLEGE EVENTS

SONATA RECITAL

In the chapel on Saturday evening May 9, at 8 o'clock, the following pleasing Sonata Recital was rendered by pupils of Miss Rose Clark, viz.: Misses Irene Replogle, Margaret Wilson and Eva Workman, assisted by Prof. J. A. Myers.

PROGRAM.

Beethoven—F Minor.

Allegro

Adagio

Allegretto

Prestissimo

MISS WILSON.

Mozart—A Minor.

Allegro-maestoso

Andante-cantabile

Presto

MISS WORKMAN.

Stageing in the Rockies.

MR. MYERS.

Mozart—D Major.

Allegro

Polonaise

Andante (theme and variations)

MISS REPLOGLE.

THE FIRST GAME OF BASE-BALL

The base-ball season was ushered in at Juniata by the formation of a base-ball association with the following men as officers: President, Wm. Hollinger; Vice-President, John Ryan; Secretary and Treasurer, H. D. Emmert; Manager, W. Peoples; Captain, A. S. Weddle. With aid of the fellows the diamond was put in shape and practice was started as soon as the weather permitted. Quite a number of candidates responded to Captain Weddle's call and the first week was devoted to the trying out of the candidates. After the various men had demonstrated their ball playing qualities, the following line-up was picked for the first team: c. Weddle, p. Peoples, 1 b. W. Hollinger, 2 b. John Ryan, ss. Kautz, 3 b.

Carroll, lf. Harvey Emmert, cf. Hickes, rf. Esch.

A second team was picked and pitted against the first and practice was taken up in earnest. Four games were arranged; Huntingdon Y. M. C. A. on the Fair Ground at Huntingdon, May 2, Rockview Academy at Shirleysburg May 9, Rockview Academy at Huntingdon May 23. The date for the return game with the Y. M. C. A. has not yet been definitely arranged. The first game was played and won by our team on May 2, at the Fair Grounds. A large crowd of enthusiastic rooters accompanied the team and their work helped roll up the score. There were no special features of the game but the fine work of Ryan on second and Captain Weddle's fine catches of fouls called forth much applause from the grandstand. Both pitchers were hit hard, but our team gave the finest support and so won the game. The score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Juniata,	6	1	4	0	0	5	4	5	1	—26
Y. M. C. A.	2	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	—12

Batteries—Peoples and Weddle;
" Minsker and Port.

THE COLLEGE QUARTET

On Saturday evening, April 11th, a large audience in the college auditorium was delighted with an excellently rendered program by our popular male quartet. They are Irvin C. Van Dyke, First Tenor; J. Vaughn Axtell, Second Tenor; Harvey D. Emmert, First Base, and Joseph W. Yoder, Second Base.

The boys have earned a splendid reputation as sweet singers from Juniata College; but that fact makes Juniata College debtor, for she has received compliments and been advertised as she could have been in no other way. All during the late Fall and Winter months the boys traveled extensively over the State giving

entertainments that were warmly received. Even in some instances they returned the second time, a fact that speaks splendidly for them. They have learned to know and to become known.

Their program as given here, with slight change, and also with the exception of a well rendered selection on the piano by Miss Mary E. Bashore, was as follows:

PART I.

1. Lead Kindly Light, *Buck*
2. Reading,—Mr. Axtell.
3. A Knight There Came, *Herbert*
4. Solo—Asleep in The Deep, *Petrie*
Mr. Yoder.
5. The Creole Love Song, *Smith*
6. Reading,—Mr. Axtell.
7. Old Songs { a. Last Rose of Summer, *Geibel*
b. Old Oaken Bucket, *Herbert*
c. Comin' Thro' the Rye.
8. Solo—Queen of the Earth, *Ciro Pinsuti*
Mr. Van Dyke.
9. Temperance Song.

PART II.

1. Remember Now Thy Creator, *Rhodes*
2. Reading,—Mr. Axtell.
3. 'Tis Morn, *Geibel*
4. Solo { a. Bandolero, *Stewart*
b. Off to Philadelphia, *Haines*
Mr. Yoder.
5. College Songs { a. Mrs. Windslow, *Harrington*
b. If.
c. College Cheer.
6. Reading,—Mr. Axtell.
7. We Rock Away, *Emerson*

BASE-BALL, JUNIATA VS. ROCKVIEW ACADEMY

Saturday May 9th was made memorable by the fact that on that day, for the first time in the history of the institution a ball team representing Juniata College crossed bats with another institution outside of Huntingdon. No regret comes from any quarter that we went out and played a game for our opponents were gentlemen in every sense of the word and the manner in which they treated us while at Shirleysburg called forth from our team and the men who accompanied

them, only the words of greatest respect for Rockview Academy. We are glad to meet such men as Prof. Wolff and his team and hope that the meetings on the diamond may be continued.

Our team left Huntingdon at 8:20 and arrived at Shirleysburg at about 10:30. The game was called at 1 o'clock. The team was the same that played the Y. M. C. A. on May 2 with the exception that Picking took Emmert's place, Emmert being compelled to go with the quartet.

The game for the first three innings was exciting for it was not yet evident which team would secure the lead. We had the outs and Rockview scored one run. Juniata then tied the score. In the second neither side scored. In the third Juniata scored another, and the score by innings is:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Juniata,	1	0	1	3	1	0	7	3	*	—16
Rockview,	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—3

One reason for such a large score on our part was the inability of Rockview's catcher to hold their pitcher. Hickes played a strong game for us in center getting three flies. Ryan's good work at 2nd was a feature. Peoples pitched a stronger game than on May 2nd and bagged two high pop-ups during the game. Weddle caught a good game. The all-round work of the team was good, the batting being especially strong. The battery for Rockview was B. Wolf, pitcher, and D. Wolf, catcher. Our team should have new uniforms and some alumnus or friend of the institution would come into great favor among the fellows if he should donate some money toward the cause.

PIANO RECITAL FOR GRADUATION

In the college auditorium on Tuesday evening, April 14th, a program for graduation was rendered on the piano by Miss Mary Edith Bashore of Pleasant Hill, Ohio, assisted by the college chorus.

The audience present was large and very appreciative and attentive. The room was tastefully decorated with palms and beautiful flowers, while the beautiful appearance of the performer was none the less attractive.

Miss Bashore is the first graduate in the department of pianoforte. The degree of proficiency which she has attained in technic is high, and her skill in interpretation displayed marked ability and rendered her playing deeply sympathetic. Certainly much credit is due her for her successful efforts to acquire a mastery of the art.

The department in Pianoforte has been brought to a high standard of organization under the efficient and popular management of Miss Rose Clark, who is principal of this department. Miss Clark deserves much credit for the excellent results of her work. The whole department with their teacher may well have a feeling of pride in the efficiency displayed by the first graduate from among their number.

An especial feature of the program was the last number, a concerto by Godard. This was rendered by Miss Bashore with parts on a second piano by Miss Clark.

The program as it was rendered is as follows:—

Grieg—Sonata, E minor.

Allegro Moderato.

Andante Molto.

Alla Mennetto.

Molto Allegro.

Bach—Solfeggio.

Strauss—Smith—Valse Caprice.

Mendelssohn—"All ye that cried unto the Lord."

Weber—Variations Op. 28.

Liszt—Nocturne "Love's Dream."

Introduction and Allegro.

Orchestra parts on second Piano.

Surely the best wishes of all of Miss Bashore's many friends and especially of all Juniataans accompanied her to her

home in Ohio, when she took her leave of College Hill a few days later.

ORATORIO

The Oratorio,—Hymn of Praise (Lobgesang), by Mendelssohn was rendered in the College Auditorum on May 7 at 8 P. M.

Prof. William Beery, instructor in vocal music and harmony, directed the chorus of fifty voices. The work in detail showed exceeding skill on the part of instructor and instructed. The chorus studied on this classic for four months with great earnestness and at the final consummation proved itself very efficient to render, before a large audience, this difficult piece of music.

Prof. Beery and Misses Rose Clark and Gertrude Snively rendered the solo parts. Miss Clark's rendition of a violin solo at the opening and two piano selections at the close of the program added much to the appreciation of the audience. The program rendered was as follows:—

Violin—Berceuse (Jocely) *Godard*

Serenade

Simone

Hymn of Praise, (Lobgesang)

1. Chorus— "All Men, All Things."
2. Solo (Soprano)—Miss Clark and Semi-Chorus
"Praise Thou The Lord."
3. Recitative (Tenor)— Mr. Beery.
"Sing Ye Praise." Air (Tenor.)
"He Counteth All Your Sorrows."
4. Chorus—
"All Ye That Cried Unto The Lord."
5. Duet (Soprani)—Misses Clark and Snively
and Chorus.
"I Waited For The Lord."
6. Air (Tenor)— "The Sorrows of Death."
Recitative (Tenor)
"We Called Through The Darkness."
9. Chorus— "The Night Is Departing."
8. Choral— "Let All Men Praise The Lord."
9. Duet (Soprano and Tenor)—
"My Song Shall Always Be Thy Mercy."
10. Chorus—
"Ye Nations, Offer to the Lord Glory and Might."

Piano—Am Meer.

Liszt

Concertestuck.

Weber

PERSONALS

Prof. Holsopple preached in Altoona, Pa., April 19.

Prof. Carman Johnson was on the sick list April 25 and 26.

W. A. Price delivered a lecture in Rainsburg, Pa., March 9.

Della Landis spent Easter at her home in Dauphin County.

Miss Linn, of Shade Gap, Pa., entered college on Monday, May 4.

Rev. Jacob Blough preached at Stoners-town, on Sunday, April 26.

Ada Thomas, of Hopewell, entered college on Saturday, May 2.

Thomas Evans left school on Tuesday, May 5 and returned May 9.

Blanche Querry spent Saturday and Sunday, May 9 and 10, at her home.

Lena Africa visited her home folks at McConnellstown, Pa., May 9 and 10.

Olive Bagshaw visited her folks at home in Huntingdon County, May 9.

Prof. J. H. Brumbaugh made a business trip to Bedford on Friday, May 8.

Mary Bashore left college and is teaching a class in music at her home in Ohio.

Mahlon Weaver spent Saturday and Sunday, May 9 and 10, at home at Scalp Level.

Joseph I. Johnson of Uniontown, Pa., spent a few days, May 2 to May 6, at the college.

Frank Norris spent a week, April 24-30, at home, owing to the illness of his mother.

Lessie Ford spent Saturday and Sunday, May 9 and 10, at her home in Hopewell, Pa.

Ira Downey spent Saturday and Sunday May 2 and 3, at his home in Hagerstown, Md.

C. C. Schell visited his home in Marklesburg, Pa., on Saturday and Sunday, May 9 and 10.

Miss Helen Gibbons spent Saturday and Sunday, May 9 and 10, at her home in Philadelphia.

Mabel Mumper, of McVeytown, was obliged to leave school on account of her mother's death.

Florence Myers, of Shirleysburg, Pa., spent Saturday and Sunday, April 11 and 12, at college.

Mary Fahrney was obliged to be taken to a Philadelphia hospital to have an operation performed.

Gertrude Snively spent a week with Prof. Snively and family where she says she has been recuperating.

Mary and Rebecca Forgy spent Saturday and Sunday, May 9 and 10, at home near McVeytown, Pa.

Joseph I. Johnson left college this spring and is engaged by his uncle, of Virginia, in real estate sales.

Arthur G. Ober and Adam Bowser have the Huntingdon County jail work in charge for the spring term.

Prof. J. A. Myers made a business trip to Indiana, Pa., on April 25, and preached in Altoona on Sunday, April 26.

Curtis Boon, of Dayton, Ohio spent a week here, April 26 to May 2, engaging men to canvass stereoscopic views.

Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh gave us an interesting talk on recent school legislation on Friday, April 10. He also dwelt on the value of preparation for all fields of usefulness.

Mabel Hess spent ten days at her home in Waynesboro, Pa., the first week of the spring term. She has returned recuperated and happy.

The Bible work of Juniata is recognized now as never before in the history of Juniata. Elder H. B. Brumbaugh is dean of this department.

Miss Rose Clark, pianist, and Wilson A. Price, assistant as reader, rendered a program in York, Pa., to an audience of 1200 people, on Friday evening, April 17.

Prof. Jos. Walton, of Philadelphia, the well known Pennsylvania historian, in conjunction with Prof. David Emmert and a limited company of students, made a two days' stroll, May 1 and 2, over some of the historical places of interest in this vicinity.

We were all made sad at the sudden death of the father of Lester Eyer on Friday morning, May 1, and again so on Saturday morning, May 2, when Arthur G. Ober was informed of the death of his father. We sympathize with the boys in their sad bereavement.

Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh has become exceedingly interested in the public school interests of the city of Philadelphia. On May 8, with a host of prominent educational men, including Dr. N. C. Schaeffer and A. E. Winship, editor of the *Journal of Education*, he discussed with the teachers, directors and patrons in the Central High School Building (15th and Green St.), the teacher's salary problem.

Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh is inspector for the State Board of Health, for Huntingdon county, and is always watchful of all cases of contagious diseases in the county; and every case of contagious disease has been promptly quarantined by his order. He has also been appointed

quarantine officer for the county, under the late emergency act appropriating fifty thousand dollars to rid the state of small pox; and is the president of the Board of Health of Huntingdon. All these positions require careful sanitary training, and sanitary knowledge.

Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, president of Juniata, and professor of Pedagogy in the University of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Anna Heygate-Hall, principal of school of practice in Philadelphia Normal School, are the authors of a new Standard Primer, beautifully illustrated by Miss Maria L. Kirk. This book is the result of the pressing need of some such text for our city as well as ungraded schools. The subject matter of the preface of this book is embraced in the following topics: Lessons for Reading, Lessons for Writing, Pictures for Talks and Verses to Learn.

ALUMNI NOTES

Samuel Gehrett, '01, was a guest here on April 19th.

B. E. Henderson, '02, visited at the college on May 1.

Charles Hanawalt, '01, called to see Juniata friends May 1st.

Elmer Shriner, '01, attended the inter-collegiate debate on April 19.

Maude McElwaine, '01, of town, is pursuing some studies at the college.

Walter Wiggins, '02, is at present in Denver, Col., holding a responsible position in a large retail store.

Margaret Kaufman, '01, of Mattawana, Pa., was a guest at the college on Saturday and Sunday, May 9 and 10.

Benjamin F. Ranck, '97, now located on 619, 8th Ave., Altoona, Pa., recently renewed acquaintances at Juniata.

Lawrence Ruble, '02, and Effie Weaver, '01, were among the number of Juniata's guests to enjoy the Oratorio, May 7th.

Maude L. Gifford, '99, has recently become Post Mistress of her home post office, Otelia, Huntingdon County, Pa.

Chalice W. Baker, '91, and Lewis M. Keim, '94, '01, are at present living in the Geiger Memorial parsonage, Philadelphia, Pa. Each family is happy entertaining a girl baby.

Irwin Briggs, '00, has finished his first year's work in Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and is now enjoying his vacation at home. He spent Saturday and Sunday, May 2nd and 3rd, visiting at Juniata.

Our genial friend and loyal alumnus, R. A. Zentmyer, '82, has forsaken the ranks of single blessedness and joined the rank and file of the other persuasion. He was married April 22nd to Miss Edna M. Taylor of Tyrone. Promises to be at home after May 10th, 1205 Lincoln Ave., Tyrone, Pa. We believe this cannot sever his interest in Juniata, but will increase it. Best wishes from his many friends here for a long and happy life.

ITEMS

Spring.

Birds are singing.

Vacation is over.

Base ball in bloom.

The drought has passed beyond us.

The robins on the college campus are inspiring to work.

The graduating program by Mary Bashore was a success in every way.

Graduating classes and Junior classes are rushed with business meetings.

Many of the students attended the musicale in the Baptist church, May 12.

The quartet rendered a program in Petersburg, Pa., on Tuesday evening, May 5.

A Sonata recital was rendered in the College Chapel on Monday evening May 4.

The rendition of the oratorio reflects much credit on the instructor and college alike.

The College Quartet rendered a program at Neff's Mills, Pa., on Saturday evening, May 9.

The Y. M. C. A. of town played our boys the first game of base ball May 2. Score in favor of Juniata.

Spend your money at the stores which are advertised in this paper. They are first loyal, and more than that, reliable.

Juniata played Rockview Academy base-ball team at Shirleysburg, Pa., on May 9. Score 16 to 3 in favor of Juniata.

The inter-collegiate debate between Susquehanna University and Juniata was held on Friday evening, April 17. Juniata won.

The tennis courts are engaged ceaselessly. The ladies claim the five o'clock scheme is remarkably exhilarating. A few more tennis courts are in sore need at this juncture.

Many of our young men availed themselves to listen to Mr. Bard, our State Y. M. C. A. secretary, and Mr. Fay, of the bituminous coal region, on Sunday, April 26, in the town Association rooms.

The following officers were elected in the Tennis Association for the spring term: President, N. F. Brumbaugh; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Myra Hoffman; Ladies' field manager, Miss Lena Detwiler and Gentlemen's field manager, C. H. Brillhart.

On Thursday evening, May 28th, in the College Chapel will be held the graduation exercises of the Sunday School Normal Class, consisting of twenty members. Rev. Chas. A. Oliver, Superintendent of Normal Department of Pennsylvania, will be present and deliver an address and present the diplomas.

The Institution grown to its present extent of five large buildings and over two hundred boarding students is much in need of its own electric light plant. Such a plant could be installed for four or five thousand dollars. We believe there are among the friends of Juniata College those who if they knew what such a gift would mean to the institution would be willing to help procure it. Can it not be done?

To the Physical Laboratory has been added during the present year considerable apparatus, including apparatus for measurements in heat, electricity and light; so that the Laboratory Course can be carried on fairly well. As the classes grow larger, individual sets are needed and an effort will be made to raise several thousand dollars to thoroughly equip the Science Department, including Physics, Chemistry and Biology. About one hundred (\$100) dollars are now in this fund. Are there not some ECHO readers and their friends who would help raise this fund? It will be an investment for permanent good.

Since the building of the Auditorium and Gymnasium at a cost of over \$6000, the fact that this was an absolute necessity on College Hill is no longer a question. The more healthful condition of the student body due to systematic exercise, and the greater power of intellectual development fully attest the wisdom of the investment. All who helped to make it possible may feel satisfied they

have done a good work. There still remains a debt of something over two thousand dollars on this building. A large part of it has been promised providing we can at once raise the balance and lift this debt; are there not a large number of old students and alumni who would be willing to make a contribution to this fund? Send your contribution to J. A. Myers or the treasurer of the college and it will be applied to the payment of the debt.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE

The second intercollegiate debate between Susquehanna University and Juniata was held in the college auditorium Friday evening, April 17th. The question chosen for debate was one of vital importance nationally and industrially, viz.: "*Resolved, That Trade Unionism Promotes Industrial Peace.*" The large auditorium was almost filled with anxious and attentive listeners by 8 o'clock, all eager for the fray.

The presiding officer was Mr. Thos. F. Bailey, a prominent member of the Huntingdon bar. With a few well chosen remarks, Mr. Bailey introduced the question and the speakers.

Mr. J. M. Blough, for Juniata, opened the debate as the first speaker on the affirmative. His argument was very clear and concise, his few and well fortified points standing out boldly. Mr. F. S. Wagenseller opened the negative for Susquehanna. His statements of the proposition were clear and emphatic. Mr. W. P. Trostle very forcibly seconded the argument as presented by Mr. Blough, and was replied to by Mr. L. M. Daubenspeck, Susquehanna's second speaker. Each speaker was given fifteen minutes for his speech. Five minutes were now given to each side for rebuttal. Mr. Blough summed up for the affirmative. He

reiterated his former points and answered the arguments of his opponents. Mr. Wagenseller then rebutted for the negative, attempting to overthrow the established points of the affirmative.

The judges chosen to decide the contest were Hon. J. H. Longenecker, of Bedford, Pa.; Hon. F. C. Bowersox, of Middleburg, Pa.; and Hon. William L. Tascoe, of Tyrone, Pa. After remaining out for a few minutes the judges returned. Their decision for the affirmative and for Juniata was announced by Judge Longenecker, followed by an outburst of energy that was suggestive.

The hall was neatly decorated in the college colors and stars and stripes, as well as with beautiful plants. A strong indication of the interest which the town was taking in the contest was shown by the fact that the blue and gold was in evidence at various places.

AFTER THOUGHTS

That is right which you like to think and do.

Modern Christianity is simply a civilized Heathenism.

All orthodox preachers walk with their faces to the ground.

The greatest joy in life is to do the things that others think you cannot do.

Those who take things for granted, are never able to grant anything themselves.

The father of a genius is never able to say, "This is my beloved son in whom I am well pleased!"

When Sir Joshua Reynolds painted Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse, he proudly said that he had won immortality by writing his name on the hem of Mrs. Siddons' garment. In our day the shrewd and obese tailors stamp their

name on buttons, hoping thereby to achieve an everlasting fame.

There are others who place an undue stress on patience, and all thru they erect light-houses of patience along the sea of life, believing that patience will still the troubled waters and cause the ship to rock no more.

For instance, a girl who is always hearing love emphasized in the home, will weave the warp and woof of her character out of love, and she will ever be giving out orphic sayings as to the power and saving grace of love. Love will be her lord and god. She will live to love and be loved. If she were asked what is or ought to be the whole duty of a woman, she would always answer, To love and be loved.

Yes, dearie, it is all a matter of education. If men were reared in heaven they would become angels. To live in hell is to be a devil. What we see and do, that we are. We are all encompassed by the unscalable mountains of limitation. We think and feel in terms of our experience, and for our point of view we should not be blamed. We all do the things we like to do and which we consider are right for us to do at the moment.

But it is all a matter of education—the way one is trained. Environment and custom by their gentle caresses fashion us into slaves, and we know but the song of our own limited range of experience. It is just as easy to make people believe one thing as another—there is no more proof for this thing than there is for that. If we begin at the proper time we can teach people to believe that the river is made of glass, that there is no God. Fools are born and made as well as sages.

"It is all a matter of education," said a good woman to me a little while ago as I

was talking with her about the dominant virtues of womanhood. If a canvass were made to ascertain the opinion of the public, the majority would say that faithfulness is the distinguishing virtue in a woman. In the minority would be a variety of opinions, including those who would set either economy, devotion, charity, gentleness, patience, at the head of the list. What that shining quality shall be education always determines. A college education makes a college man, and a university education makes a university man. ELWOOD YERGEY.

POTPOURRI

The white man's burden—matrimony.

To others, our ideals seem already fulfilled.

For a miss to manage is often to mismanage.

Very few of us know where to put and keep our hands.

There be other subjects for discussion than diet, eating, menus.

It is quite a different thing to be headlong than to be long-headed.

Our greatest moments of joy come to us with the thoughts of our friends.

First Eskimo:—"What time is it?"

Second Eskimo:—"Two weeks before day-light."

The fact that the soul rejoices over anything that breathes the thought of continuity and lastingness, as the 'I go on forever brook,' the sun or the song of bird, proves there is something in man that is immortal.

There goes little significance with some of our names but the alphabet: but then 'what's in a name when a rose by any other would smell as sweet.' Yet the devil seems to be in some names, especially in a French name when an Englishman is obliged to pronounce it.

EXCHANGES

In nearly all the different school publications athletics holds a prominent place. It is becoming a well recognized fact that physical training must necessarily go hand in hand with the mental, to assure good results. The one cannot be neglected without a detriment to the other.

We welcome, among the exchanges this month, the *Stylus*, a publication issued annually by the senior class of the Windber High school. Windber is a young mushroom town in Somerset County whose rapid and wonderful growth not only in size of the town but in educational and other facilities, shows thrift and a wealth of natural resources. The *Stylus* is a credit both to the class who publishes it and to the school from which it comes.

The *Wyoming Student* though small is by no means the most insignificant paper on our exchange table. The whole trend of the paper suggests life and love of school and home. The variety of the subject matter makes it both interesting and instructive. "A Sunbeam," in the April number, is a pretty legend revealing the secret of true happiness. "The Passing of the great Range," and "The Big Horn Valley" are graphic descriptions of the west in its different phases.

The Beaver this month is excellent. The Power of Music is a forceful article showing the different ideas and the effects of music in the many countries and ages of the world. The Triumph of Truth shows a fine example of true moral courage. Our greatest conflicts are often those silent, unseen battles fought within the human breast, the struggle of right against wrong. When right wins, as is the case in this story, what a wonderful effect it has upon all who witness the result, as well as the one who is conqueror.

Juniata

Echo

JUNIATA COLLEGE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

VOL. XII. No. 6.

JUNE, 1903.

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CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD

TIME TABLE—May 26, 1902.

Leave	2	4	6	8	10	110
	*A.M.	†A.M.	†A.M.	*P.M.	†P.M.	*P.M.
Winchester	7 30	8 15	12 20	2 15	6 35	10 15
Martinsburg	6 50	9 00	12 20	3 02	7 19	10 35
Hagerstown	7 11	9 22	12 42	4 14	8 27	10 58
Greencastle	7 34	9 45	1 05	4 45	8 50	11 19
Mercersburg	7 05	9 15	1 25	5 07	9 11	11 39
Chambersburg	7 53	10 05	1 42	5 26	9 29	11 52
Waynesboro	8 10	10 23	2 03	5 53	9 51	12 02
Shippensburg	8 30	10 44	2 23	6 15	10 13	12 21
Newville	8 50	11 05	1 40	5 10	9 15	12 40
Carlisle	7 52	10 05	2 40	6 35	10 33	12 40
Mechanicsburg	9 07	11 25	2 40	6 35	10 33	12 40
Dillsburg	Arrive—	Arrive—	Arrive—	Arrive—	Arrive—	Arrive—
Harrisburg	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Philadelphia	11 48	3 17	5 47	10 20	4 25	8 25
New York	2 13	5 53	8 08	3 53	7 13	7 13
Baltimore	12 10	3 11	6 00	9 45	2 30	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.

Additional east-bound local trains will run daily, except Sunday, as follows. Leave Carlisle 5.45 a. m., 7.05 a. m., 12.40 p. m., 3.15 p. m., leave Mechanicsburg 6.08 a. m., 7.29 a. m., 8.12 a. m., 1.04 p. m., 2.30 p. m., 3.36 p. m., 5.30 p. m.

Trains Nos. 8 and 110 run daily between Hagerstown and Harrisburg and No. 2 fifteen minutes late on Sundays.

* Daily.

† Daily except Sunday.

Leave	1	3	5	7	9	109
	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	8 50	12 00	4 35	5 55
New York	7 55	12 10	8 55	2 55	8 25	8 30
Philadelphia	11 20	4 25	8 40	11 40	†5 30	†5 30
	*A.M.	*A.M.	†A.M.	†P.M.	†P.M.	*P.M.
Harrisburg	5 00	7 55	11 45	3 25	8 25	11 05
Dillsburg	5 19	8 16	12 05	3 43	8 46	11 23
Mechanicsburg	5 40	8 39	12 27	4 04	9 08	11 42
Carlisle	6 02	9 00	12 51	4 23	9 29	12 02
Newville	6 20	9 18	1 10	4 39	9 47	12 18
Shippensburg	6 40	9 36	1 32	4 58	10 07	12 36
Waynesboro	8 15	10 47	1 55	5 55	10 30	12 55
Chambersburg	7 05	10 00	2 17	5 44	10 54	12 55
Mercersburg	7 27	10 22	2 17	5 44	10 54	12 55
Greencastle	8 24	1 10	6 29	6 29	6 29	6 29
Hagerstown	Arrive—	Arrive—	Arrive—	Arrive—	Arrive—	Arrive—
Martinsburg	9 10	11 55	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 15
Winchester	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.

Additional local trains will leave Harrisburg as follows: For Carlisle and intermediate stations at 9.37 a. m., 2.00 p. m., 6.25 p. m.; also for Mechanicsburg, Dillsburg and intermediate stations at 7.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Trains Nos. 1, 3 and 109 run daily between Harrisburg and Hagerstown.

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* Daily.

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Juniata Echo

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HUNTINGDON, PA., JUNE, 1903

No. 6

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JUNIATA REUNION AT BELLEFONTAINE

Unions, separations, reunions, reseparations and——what next time? How much of life they make up. Our lives are like the fountains of the mountain tops, they rise almost together with only the crest between them, but down opposite sides they thread their ways, joining larger streams that flow into the rivers that lead wider and wider from the parent source, until the Atlantic receives one and the Pacific the other. Forever separated? Never to meet and mingle again? Nay, not that. The currents take them up and swing them here and there until their circuits touch and cross, or mayhap be lifted up in the atmosphere to be dropped again on the identical crest or some other one, to laugh and shimmer on each other and take start together again. So human lives appear; linger long enough to affiliate, to admire, to attach, and then off in diverging channels. But, thanks to the fortuitous currents of life, all moved by the Divinity that shapes our lives (rough hew them how we will), the mingling comes and again lives touch, and smile and sparkle in the

freshness and fancy of five, ten, fifteen, twenty, or more years ago.

What a gracious and gratuitous current for this remingling of human persons and human hearts and hopes is "*Annual Meetin.*" And, next to family reunion, what can there be in this lower world that has truer touch of affection, and genuine, hearty, refreshing, natural realness than the reunion of former students? Through the kindness of the committee of arrangements at Bellefontaine this year, the students of Juniata College were permitted to meet in the tabernacle. The meeting was called for 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, June 1, following immediately the Sunday School meeting. Although the Missionary Meeting was announced to begin at one and this intermission was the only time to get dinner, about 200 students and friends of the college waived the dinner in favor of the reunion and a pleasing and happy and profitable hour was spent in greeting and reminiscence. Not only students were present but also their ancestors and their *descendants* were in evidence. It is funny, in one sense, to meet what a few years ago was a young rollicking boy or

girl, now *two* of him, or *her*, and each of them with an armful, or leading, not "a chip from the old block," but a *scion* from the old *stock*, for there is nothing dead or dry like chip or block in any of them. Will Hanawalt's California products tumbled each other over the benches during nearly the whole of the meeting. Will Howe's sat demurely on Edith's knee. One of N. J. Brumbaugh's sat with him, the other with Rose. Vannas Frantz Bilman entertained hers and listened, and at the same time removed a tear from her cheek as the speaker would refer to some touching reminiscence. Bruce Book's "new edition," a beautiful little "Booklet" indeed, did not seem to think it was put out for free circulation, hence wouldn't come to any one but its papa. Will Gnagey's fat baby came from Jennie's arms to mine as though it thought I were its uncle, which is an indication that it is a very good baby. Milton Swigart's is half as big as himself. Mollie Brumbaugh (that was her name long ago) tried to make hers look as interested and happy in hearing of Juniata as its mother was for she looked the picture of interest.

Charles Beery and Silas Blough and Prof. Harvey had left all theirs at home. Well, bless the dear babies, what is home without them! What a foggyish world it would come to be after a while, if there were none. And far above and before the endowment fund our faithful Alumni must keep up the supply of good students for their Alma Mater.

In speaking of these things it is not unnoticed that in not a few of the cases the parties both of the first and second parts in the marriages were students at Juniata, and at *the same time*, too, and that they had not known each other till they came to school. Fact is if records were traced up (but we're

not after tracing them) the responsibility for the whole thing would be found in their "schoolin'." But if it had not been here it would have been some where else and may be not nearly so good. *Quien sabe?* For when they were good scholars and turned out good, earnest, pious men and women, and faithful and happy and well suited wives and husbands, what's so bad about it? Eh, what? As happy family relations as exist on the planet grew out of associations at Juniata College. At the same time this is intended only for those who are "in it" already and is not to be read by the present students; they must attend to their lessons as good children and leave all these things for riper years and when they are not paying \$4.00 a week for "schoolin'." But I believe the editor asked me to tell about the Juniata reunion at Bellefontaine. Well, haven't I been? This all belongs to it.

The affection of the former students for the Institution is both touching and gratifying, and this affection is not confined to the students themselves but is also manifested by the parents and grandparents and other relatives. It is marvelous how much some persons who never saw Juniata know about it, through the diligent recitals about the people and things that make the college by those who have been there. The presence of these friends at the reunion and their interest were very gratifying.

The meeting was in charge of Prof. I. Harvey Brumbaugh, who spoke of the interest we have in those who have made the school in the past, assuring them that there are few chapel prayers that do not include a petition for those who have been a part of the school in the past and who are out doing life's work and fighting its battles.

Elder W. S. Reichard, of Hagerstown,

Md., invoked Divine guidance on the meeting and the Divine blessing on the school and all its children. Bro. S. S. Blough, of Pittsburg, Pa., spoke of the value of his school association and school training in his present work as a minister. Bro. C. O. Beery, present pastor of the Elderton, Pa., church, spoke of some circumstances which led to his matriculating at Juniata and also of his associations there. Bro. H. P. Fahrney, of Frederick, Md., said he entered Juniata when a green, awkward boy of fifteen. He said the most satisfactory event connected with his school life is the fact that it was there that he accepted Christ as his own personal Saviour. Bro. I. Bruce Book, now professor at Manchester College, spoke of his long and pleasant connection with Juniata and his present work as a teacher in our sister institution.

Sister Mary Quinter, who has spent the past year in mission work in Chicago and whose association with Juniata College has been of many years and varied capacities spoke in tenderest words of the work, giving expression to her own personal feeling of help during the trying experiences of the past year's work, at the remembrance and knowledge that she with the others "who have gone out," were daily remembered in the chapel prayers. She also expressed the desire that this feature of the chapel prayers shall be continued wherever those prayed for may be living and laboring.

Bro. J. M. Blough, who is at present a member of the Senior class in the college, spoke in strongest terms of his love for the institution and of his high estimate of its worth to him. Bro. Blough, Sisters Mary Quinter and Anna Detwiler were of the ten who offered themselves and were accepted as missionaries to a foreign field.

A noticeable and interesting fact in relation to those who had been students is the large number of those who had been received into church membership during their stay at school. The writer in speaking of the chapel prayers, to which reference has been made, assured them that this will be continued and asked that they in turn, remember the work and workers down at Huntingdon in their daily prayers, and Prof. Brumbaugh suggested that the chapel prayer hour—a quarter of nine in the morning—be kept in mind and observed as frequently as possible, that we may be engaged at the same moment. Many hearts were full apparently and many would have desired to speak a word, but the hour had passed all too quickly and the other meeting was assembling. We sang, "Blest be the Tie that Binds." There was a whole lot said and done and thought that I cannot write. Your own heart and imagination must fill up between these feeble and straggling lines.

Bro. W. M. Howe led in an earnest prayer and all joined with him in "Our Father who art in Heaven." Thus ended Juniata's reunion and soon we were all shaking hands and scattering. *Pax vobiscum.* Amen. W. J. S.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE, MISSIONARY, EXPLORER AND GEOLOGIST

I like David Livingstone because he did great things and did not know they were great. Such are great men, great minds.

As America had her Lincoln, England her Gladstone, so had the little town of Blantyre, Scotland, the honor of having brought forth the emancipator of the blacks of Africa, David Livingstone.

Of Celtic Highland blood, of poor but pious parents, in a home bright and happy that was ruled by industry and

thrift, though it never got far beyond the bare necessities of life, by a self-restraint that admitted no stimulant within the door, love of books that showed the presence of a cultivated taste, coupled with the fear and love of God, the future hero's life was moulded and controlled. Though because of poverty young David was obliged to work in a cotton factory and to forfeit some of his school-days he was all the more joy to his family when a little later, as a young man, he returned from the University of Glasgow to spend his vacations at Blantyr and there gather around the evening hearth with sisters and brothers, relating the incidents of college life.

Livingstone early in life had not thought of being himself a missionary but vowed, since the salvation of men should be the highest aim of every christian, to give to the cause of missions all he could lay by after his own was maintained. But when he learned of the countless millions who had never even as much as heard there was a God, his efforts were ever constantly directed toward the idea that he himself should be the instrument through which these mortals should have a Saviour preached.

The years of monotonous toil spent in the cotton factory gave Livingstone a wonderful insight of the people of his own class. The fellow-feeling he acquired for the men of labor was invaluable to him to aid influence with that same class whether in Scotland or Africa. He used to say in later years, he liked to see people in comfort and leisure—enjoying the good things of life, but he felt the burden-bearing multitude claimed his sympathy most.

Though Livingstone and Bobby Burns were far in contrast in many ways of life yet in sympathy with the poor they were alike and Livingstone, away and

alone in the heart of Africa would welcome the good time coming by humming the lines of Burns:

"When man to man the world o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that."

Having taken a theological course as well as medical at the university, Livingstone is now ready to be sent to some foreign country to aid the native heathen nearer to their Maker.

It was on a cold and bleak December morning when Livingstone, at the age of 27 in the full strength of his vital powers, bade fond farewells to all that was near and dear to him—an aged mother and decrepit father, loving brothers and sisters, and set sail for a continent dark with ignorance and superstition, where he should spend thirty long years and finally die alone, unattended and unprotected by loving hands which he might have had in his father-land.

The length of Livingstone's first stay in Africa was 16 years. He landed in Cape Town in 1840 and soon began his work as a missionary at a station about 800 miles inland from the landing place. The natives received him kindly; they considered him a spirit. They never before saw a white man. He was influential among them. He reports in his journal as high as thirty conversions in one month. All goes well though he suffers some from the great African enemy, the fever, but the full vigor of his manhood is well able to conquer it. A new star now appears in Livingstone's life—a bright horizon. He marries Miss Mary Moffet, a daughter of one of the English missionaries near his own station.

Livingstone who was as well zoologist, astronomer, missionary, physician, built not only for his wife a house with his own hands but also a school-house where his wife was the teacher.

It was in this early period of his career

as all the world knows that at Mobotsa, a lion seized Livingstone by the shoulder, tore his flesh and crushed his bone; this might have proved fatal had not Providence had a greater task for him to accomplish; it was by this one crushed bone of his arm that Livingstone was identified as himself in the post mortem examination many years later when his dead body was returned to England after a tedious journey of nine months from the heart of Africa to the coast and thence to England.

Having spent eleven years thus in Africa, Livingstone with his wife and four children returned south to the more civilized colony of Cape Town. It was at this juncture that Livingstone sent his wife and children home to England in order that the children might grow up in a civilized land, learn the customs of a christian people. He promised a visit to them in England in two years but it was four long years before again they met, for Livingstone undertook now not only to make the long journey of 1200 miles back to his station but to travel thence to the extreme western coast of Africa where some Portuguese settlements were progressing. This was the most dangerous and difficult journey Livingstone yet performed and it drew out in a very wonderful manner the rare combination of qualities that fitted him for his work.

Livingstone was in wretched health during the greater part of this journey. He had attacks of the fever and was depressed alike in body and mind; the party was often destitute of food, not mentioning the quality it was. The greater part of his medicine was stolen; at one time when in a state of fever his riding ox threw him off while crossing a muddy stream; the incessant rain kept him continually wet; the mosquitoes assailed

him and had he not known how to be patient he would never again have reached the haunts of civilized man. He reached his destination finally and having spent some time with Edmund Gabriel, the British Commissioner for the suppression of the slave trade, he returned back over the entire continent not only to his station but all the way to the eastern shore where he took a vessel for England.

As often is the case that amid all joy and gladness there awaits for us an unforeseen sadness, so here, for while Livingstone was stopping on his home-coming in Cairo, Egypt, he heard of the death of his father, who had been ill only a fortnight and died full of faith. "You wished to see David," said his daughter to him as his life was ebbing away. "Ah, very much, very much, but the will of the Master be done." After a pause he said, "But I think I'll know whatever is worth knowing about him; when you see him, tell him, I think so." David truly had not less eagerly desired to sit once more at the home fireside and tell his father of all that had befallen him by the way.

Now then that Livingstone has returned to England, of all the congratulations, letters, pouring in upon him from university, hut, and palaces; of all the meetings of welcome of missionary and geographical societies; of all titles of honor; of all suppers and banquets by Lords and Queen Victoria! I can imagine of no more joy coming into the life of Livingstone than the womanly tear of joy Mrs. Livingstone herself shed at his advent—almost a stranger to England herself when she came, without a home, broken in health, a family of four to care for, often without tidings of her husband owing to his poor mail delivery in Africa for long stretches of time. Thus about

one year and three months was spent in England, not only pleasantly and happy with his family—and the only time he ever did spend in England surrounded with wife and children—but he spent this time very profitably to himself in the way of recuperation. Livingstone felt strong and well again at the end of this time, and on the 9th of December in 1858 he sailed out accompanied by Mrs. Livingstone and the youngest of the children for Cape Town.

Dr. Livingstone's long and weary march to the western coast of Africa and thence to the eastern as already said added wonderfully to his future course which he felt he should like to pursue for the good of Africa to come. What by experience in traveling through this vast territory of land and what by information of the British of the slave trade, he was fully convinced that Africa's greatest curse, foremost and above everything else, however their souls were steeped in ignorance as to the light of Jesus Christ, was the *slave trade* so extensively carried on and so wickedly. It was at this time that he perceived the idea that his work for the remaining years in Africa was to explore Africa more fully in the view of establishing commerce and trade, plant colonies and thus by introducing civil laws and customs and by teaching the natives the value of the land, to stop the slave trade. Let us not get the idea, however, that Dr. Livingstone, though sent by the Geological Society of London, instead of the Missionary Society, failed to perform his missionary duties. He never failed, when well, to hold services each Sabbath, and taught the natives to observe the Sabbath. I wish we could read some of the letters he has written at this time; you would be convinced of his godliness and feeling for the poor slave of African soil.

I will not burden your minds with any movements I might ask you to follow in this second stay in Africa. His work was along the Zambesi and inland, discovering Lake Nyassa. When Mrs. Livingstone reached Cape Town in ill health Dr. Livingstone found it necessary to leave her with her parents, still residing at the former station and she was not able to join him on the Zambesi expedition. She however, did later join Dr. Livingstone near the Zambesi, and it was here they spent the last short interval of time together, for the rugged life of Africa bore down on her frail constitution too hard and she died, and the man who had faced so many deaths and braved so many dangers was now utterly broken down, and weeping like a child, and now the same shades that witnessed a happy bridal morning twenty years before bend their stately branches over the object of that joy, for Mrs. Livingstone rests by a large baobab tree at Shupaga.

The expedition was called home in 1864. As before Livingstone received great applause but he turned like always from the praise of men. It breaks his heart almost to visit his bereft children at home. He remains home about a year and he says farewell to England and to his children though he did not know it, forever.

His line of work is along the eastern coast of Africa a little farther north than before but he goes much farther to the inland. He makes valuable discoveries for future and all-time progress in Africa. I wish we had time to talk a little about this last inland journey. Livingstone was a strong, robust man, yet his time had come when some one else must take up his work and he must lie down and rest too. Those last eight years were years of intense suffering, yet he never complained, though his weakness was pitiful; on the 21st of

April he wrote in his diary this: "Tried to ride but was forced to lie down and they carried me back to the village, exhausted." Six days later on the 27th, he was apparently at the lowest ebb and he wrote in his journal the last words he wrote. "Hit up quite and remain." Three days later a hut was built in the valley of Chitambo in the country of Ilala. They laid him on a rough bed in the hut where he spent the night. Next day he lay undisturbed. He asked a few wondering questions about the country. As evening approached he called for Susi, his faithful black servant; after some tender ministries, Livingstone said, "All right, you may go now," but reluctantly he left him alone. At four o'clock Susi and Chuma with other attendants entered the hut. The candle was still burning but the greater light had gone out. Their "Great Master" as they called him was on his knees, his body stretched forward and head buried in his hands upon the pillow. The chill of death was there and the great father of Africa's dark children was no more and they were orphan servants.

I have already referred to it, how these faithful, under the most trying circumstances, carried this body on their shoulders for eight months to the eastern coast and sent it to England, in a condition unrecognizable, but for the fractured bone by the jaws of the lion. To my mind the grandeur and pathos of the burial scene of these remains amid the stately columns and arches of Westminster Abbey, loses its lustre, compared with the simpler scene in Ilala country where the faithful body servants of Livingstone attended him and from which they made that lonely journey through African forest, an example of tenderness, gratitude and de-

votion the equal of which to this time the world has never seen.

As you read these words on the slab marking Livingstone's resting place in England's famous Abbey: *By faithful hands over land and sea, "Here Rest, David Livingstone." Missionary and Philanthropist, Born, March 19, 1813, at Blantyr, Scotland, Died, May 4, 1873, at Chitambo, Ilala,—you cannot honor God more than in all earnestness of soul, pray thanksgiving for such a noble life.*

W. A. PRICE.

A SONG FOR JUNIATA

She is yet young for one so great,
Her plans are strictly up-to-date;
Live boys and girls all aggregate
At home—like Juniata.

True men, whose hair from brown to white
Have turned, in one incessant fight
To keep her moral standard right,
Are leading Juniata.

These faithful men with step still spry,
Are watching with parental eye
The progress, as the years go by,
Of hopeful Juniata.

On College Hill, your girls and boys,
Thro' time of drudgery, time of joys,
At trifles though we make a noise,—
We love you, Juniata.

We love your broad athletic ground,
We love your Profs. with craniums sound;
Lovable things are easy found
Up here at Juniata.

For many a league your power is felt;
Your boys and girls life's foemen pelt
Beyond the reign of Roosevelt;
Fair, famous Juniata.

When my last leave of you I take;
When farewell hands I then shall shake;—
I know a fellow whose heart will ache
To leave you—Juniata.

But you we will not leave behind;
Your lessons rooted in our mind
Shall ever branch out toward mankind—
God bless you—Juniata.

J. VAUGHN AXTELL.

ALL MAY HAVE AN EDUCATION

There is nothing to hinder any one who is energetic and persevering from obtaining a college education, providing he has good health and no one depending on him for support. Good health is necessary. The work is hard and an education with a worn out body will be of little use. All students should avail themselves of the physical culture as prominent in the college work of to-day.

Very few are really injured by study. The work is not more taxing than many things that are done for recreation. Generally the ills attributed to study are caused by a disregard of some physical law; food is taken at irregular hours, of improper quantities, or of an unwholesome quality. Lack of proper exercise and late hours undermine the health of many students. The rule regulating time for retirement is right, and should be promptly and freely observed. Some students are subject to the tobacco habit and become poisoned with nicotine; their heads ache, and their brains are dull, disqualifying them for successful mental effort.

These are excuses for not acquiring an education, but a thorough examination will prove them groundless. Occasionally we hear some say, "I am too old." Now we do read of precocious youths who become renowned as men, but the great majority of the world's benefactors are men of eminence; become such because they were willing to work and were not discouraged by obstacles. It is unwise to fritter away the springtime of life, yet if one has neglected his education in his youthful day, it is no reason for discouragement. Many of our most successful men began their education late in life.

In our preparatory schools and colleges are men thirty years of age. They can-

not make up for lost time, but they may become a power at forty.

There are some who think it does not pay to get an education. Perhaps not, financially. Many make as much money without an education as they would with it. But money making is not the end of life. God has made us intellectual beings, and our minds are intended to be disciplined, and expanded, and the purpose of God in giving us minds is not met without this discipline and expansion. Then, too, a man is better prepared for any vocation by having a cultured and broadened mind. Our earthly probation is designed for development mentally, morally and spiritually. The results of an education are not buried in the grave. They go on into eternity.

A very common excuse for not attending college is a lack of means. This is not however a valid excuse. A large proportion of our college students work their own way. This requires patience, but the process develops some of the noblest qualities that might otherwise slumber. In our country to-day there are many occupying positions on the bench, in the pulpit, and in the legislative halls who completed a college course with little or no help from others.

Many teach, sell books, or work on the farm to obtain the means. This may not be the most agreeable thing, but it is often the best for one's health, and teaches the needed lesson of self-reliance. Economy, good habits, and push will carry one through a course of study and find a place for him when he has completed it. The world needs educated men and women trained in heart as well as intellect, and everywhere there are fields open for them. These are grand days when our colleges are open for both sexes and our sisters have an opportunity to make as good a record as their broth-

ers, and we are glad that they can and do do it.

J. B. BRUMBAUGH.

PERSONALS

Jos. I. Johnson visited college on May 19.

Andrew Hicks spent Sunday, May 17, at his home.

Eilzabeth Trout visited home on May 15 and 16.

Robert Burns spent Sunday May 17, at home.

J. M. Blough preached in Altoona, Pa., May 24.

Devoux Read visited college on Sunday, May 10.

Ira Myers visited his aunt in McVeytown May 16 and 17.

Foster Ballantine spent Sunday, May 10, at home.

Bessie Rohrer of Hagerstown, Md., was seen at Juniata on May 31.

Earl Miller spent Sunday, May 17, at his home in Indiana, Pa.

Olive Replogle visited friends in Bedford, Pa., on May 17 and 18.

Humphrey Deibert of Bedford, Pa., visited his brother May 19 and 20.

Flora Shelly spent Sunday, May 31, at her home in Williamsburg, Pa.

Ralph Kimer visited at his home in Brumbaugh, Pa., May 9 and 10.

Mary Willoughby spent Sunday, May 31, at her home in Bedford, Pa.

Joseph D. Johnson of Uniontown, Pa., visited friends at college on June 2.

Craig Reed, of town, addressed the young men at college on Sunday, May 31.

Ira Downey left college June 6 and is assisting his father at home in Hagerstown, Md.

Minnie Fyock spent Sunday, May 10, at Verdith Henderson's home at Petersburg, Pa.

Clarence Brumbaugh and Herbert Blair visited at their homes May 9th and 10th.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Conner of Imler, Pa., visited their son here, on May 16 and 17.

Lester Eyer returned to school again after a short absence on account of his father's death.

Prof. Frank F. Holsopple preached in Harleysville, Montgomery county, on June 14.

Mabel Ashfelter and Sara Gotwals of Phoenixville, Pa., visited Mary Gotwals at College, May 24.

Harry Burkhart of Penn Run, Pa., left school on May 23. He completed the Business Course.

A. G. Garis left college on Monday, June 8, to clerk in his father's store in Philadelphia.

Myrtle Shoemaker one of our students has secured a primary school in Huntingdon for next year.

The lecture by Hon. Latchford, A. M., of Inner Temple, London, England, was much appreciated by all.

Rev. Wieand a former student and teacher here paid Juniata a pleasant visit after a nine year's absence.

Prof. and Mrs. Jos. Saylor spent Saturday and Sunday, May 23 and 24, visiting relations in Bedford, Pa.

Miss Rose Clark is taking lessons on the violin from Prof. Frank Atherton, instructor at the Reformatory.

Elder H. B. Brumbaugh and Prof. J. H. Brumbaugh made a business trip to Washington, D. C., May 20 to 24.

Ada Householder and Florence Heffner spent Saturday and Sunday, May 31, and June 1, at home in Marklesburg, Pa.

Elizabeth Wertz and Myra Hoffman spent Sunday, May 31, with Lena Detwiler at the latter's home.

J. M. Blough was sent as a delegate to Bellefontaine, Ohio, to the Annual Conference of the Brethren.

W. A. Price left college and is again employed for the summer by the Long Island Railroad Company, New York.

Effie Baker and Daniel Baker of Grantsville, Md., visited Florence and Albert O. Baker at this place on May 17 and 18.

C. E. Steward, principal of one of the Johnstown schools, was the guest of Earl Miller and Clay Wertz, Sunday, May 24.

Prof. J. A. Myers delivered a commencement address at Patton, Pa., Saturday, May 30, and preached in Altoona, Pa., May 31.

W. P. Trostle was elected principal of the second ward schools of Huntingdon. Mr. Trostle finishes the Classical Course this spring.

Mabel Reynolds, of Yeagerstown, was obliged to return home because of her father's illness on May 10. She has resumed her work.

Arthur G. Ober returned again to resume his class work after a ten days' absence on account of the sudden death of his father.

Prof. I. H. Brumbaugh, and Prof. W. J. Swigart, spent Sunday and Monday, May 31, and June 1, at Bellefontaine, Ohio, at the annual conference of the church.

Lizzie Replogle of New Enterprise, Pa., left school and is staying at her home in her mother's absence. She finished the Business Course.

Elders Jas. Sell, of McKees Gap, Pa., and Thos. Maddock of Clover Creek, Pa., members of the Advisory board, visited the college on May 16 and 17.

William Hollinger rendered a few weeks' assistance to the law firm, J. R. and W. B. Simpson of town in May. He has resumed his studies again.

Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh preached an excellent sermon in the College Chapel May 24, at 7:30 P. M. He delivered a lecture to the students on the following evening May 25.

W. J. Miller, the State Y. M. C. A. College Secretary, paid Juniata a pleasant visit. He spoke before the student body on Wednesday evening, June 3, and to the young men on the following evening. Juniata should have a Y. M. C. A. organization.

Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh has been selected as a member of the Council of the International Educational Conference. This Council is made up of one or more leading educators from each state and the several provinces of Canada, before whom come educational questions of national and international importance such as "Uniform teachers' certificates for all states in the U. S.," "A National Education Law," etc.

ALUMNI NOTES

Mrs. Viola Myers, '97, with her children has gone to her home in Ohio, for a vacation.

Mary N. Quinter, '83, has now decided to accept the appointment to go to India this fall. May the Lord richly bless her in her work!

Florence Baker, '00, and Irvin C. Van Dyke, '00, were among the number of students from Juniata who attended Annual Meeting this year.

A. C. Wieand, '90, renewed his acquaintance at Juniata a few weeks ago, May 15 and 16th. He remained with us during our communion services and gave us some very practical and helpful sermons.

J. M. Blough, '99, and Anna Detwiler have been chosen by the Young People's Missionary Society of Juniata College as their representatives on the foreign field. Together with eight other missionaries they will sail for India this Fall. We wish them all God's love and care.

R. L. Himes, '88, teacher, Baton Rouge, La., writes to Prof. Swigart, telling of their recent sorrow. On the eve of May 17th they buried their little daughter, Flo. The ECHO extends to you a warm heart of sympathy in your sorrow. May you ever look to the Father above who doeth all things best and is a present help in time of trouble.

Ira B. Whitehead, '96, has recently passed an examination with high honors and received his diploma from Jefferson Medical College, Pa. He was one of the nine graduates who received prizes from a class of one hundred and sixty-six. He is now elected resident physician to the West Chester Hospital, Pa. We congratulate him on his splendid success and wish him God's speed.

ITEMS

Examinations are on.

Commencement next.

The State Board is coming.

Base-ball is a novelty at Juniata.

An office boy would be a convenience.

Juniata needs electric lights—also a ladies' elevator.

Juniata was defeated in the field-meet with Susquehanna.

This is the second last issue for the ECHO in this school year.

Many of the boys are becoming interested in Northfield. A goodly delegation is likely to represent Juniata at this great spiritual center.

Orders for excursion tickets on the Pennsylvania lines to the commencement June 22-26, may be secured by addressing J. A. Myers.

The regular annual reunion of the students of Juniata College of Southern Pennsylvania and Maryland will be held at Pen-Mar, Md., Thursday, August 13. All students and friends of the college are cordially invited. Further information and the program will appear in the July number of the ECHO.

PROGRAM OF COMMENCEMENT WEEK

SUNDAY, JUNE 21:—Sermon to Christian Bands of the College, 10:45 A. M.; Baccalaureate Sermon, 7:45 P. M., by M. G. Brumbaugh, Ph. D., LL. D.

MONDAY, JUNE 22:—Entrance Examinations, 9 to 12 A. M.; Commencement Concert by the Piano Department, 8 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23:—Field Day, 2:30 to 6 P. M.; Prayer Meeting in charge of Senior Classes, 7:45, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24:—Alumni Business Meeting, 3 P. M.; Graduating Exercises by Bible Department, 7 to 8 P. M.; Alumni Reception, 8 to 10 P. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25:—Class Day Exercises, Normal English, 9 A. M.; College and Academic, 2:30 to 4:30 P. M.; Round Top Meeting, 6 to 7 P. M.; Commencement Exercises; Address by M. G. Brumbaugh, Ph. D., LL. D.; Presentation of Diplomas by I. Harvey Brumbaugh, A. M., 8 P. M.

The Scientific Apparatus Fund has an encouraging start. There are many who could contribute five or ten dollars and not miss it. If they knew the possibilities they would be glad to have aided in the work. May we not have a large list of contributors to report in the commencement number next month. This apparatus must be had and we feel sure it will receive needed help. The department acknowledge the following contributions: Mr. Jos. Williams, Funkstown, Md., \$20.00; Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, Philadelphia, Pa., \$10.00; Mr. H. J. Shallenberger, McCallisterville, Pa., \$25.00 (may be doubled); Mr. J. A. Myers, Huntingdon \$25.00.

STAGEING IN THE ROCKIES

A trip across the Continent or a visit to California would not be complete without at least some travel be done by stage. Few people in the east are familiar with stage lines. The numerous trolley systems and steam road facilities preclude any extensive stageing. There are comparatively few railroads for the extent of the country west of the Missouri River. Extensive mining interests in the mountains, as well as lumber camps, picturesque scenery, etc., lead many far in every direction from the main lines of travel.

The kind of vehicles vary from the mail carrier's Buck Board as found on the star routes of Kansas to the United States Overland Mail Coach, capable of carrying twelve persons, swung on great straps with boot behind for baggage and freight, and drawn by six horses. These are in evidence when we get as far west as Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico. While the old time stage remains, the attending circumstances are gone, when troops were stationed all along the route and as many as 1,000 savage red men had

to be repulsed at one attack, when Julesburg was an important supply station on the Overland Route and Cheyenne was known as "Hell on Wheels."

The greatest demand for stage business is no doubt made by the numerous mining camps. These are often in places inaccessible by rail, and yet demand much traffic.

No small amount of stage travel, however, is done by tourists visiting the natural grandeurs of the Rockies and Sierras, such as Yellowstone Park and Yosemite Valley. To a trip to the latter we wish more particularly to call attention. Thousands of tourists find their way into this valley each year. This is possible over three different stage routes. Two, reached by the South Pacific Railroad, at Berenda on the South, and Chinese Camp, on the North. A trip from either point, about 60 miles by stage, places one in the Valley. The third is ninety-five miles, starting at the town of Merced, the only point where the Santa Fe lines can land tourists direct for the Valley. The rivalry between these roads has made this stage line somewhat famous for fast time. The greater distance is traveled in nearly the same time as the shorter.

At 3 P. M. one may secure passage on the Stoddard Stage for \$20.00 for the round trip and with the crack of the driver's whip, we are off on a gallop eastward through the beautiful Merced Valley, through what was once a Baronial estate of one hundred and ten thousand acres, but now divided up into smaller tracts, due to irrigation.

The waters of the Merced River are diverted into a very extensive irrigating system by a main canal, 100 feet wide and 10 feet deep and 50 miles long with 150 miles of lateral canals. A reservoir known as Lake Yosemite receives the

waters of the canal, which are restrained by a dam, 60 feet high, 275 feet thick at the base and approaching a mile in length. For fifteen miles a brisk gait is kept up through orchards of peaches and pears, olive groves and figs, until we reach Merced Falls; where the first change of horses is made while the mail is hurriedly changed. Before we are aware, the driver sings out "All aboard," and amidst a cloud of dust we are racing up hill and down; for now we are in the foot hills and the road becomes more hilly. Though the road is heavier, the run this time is short and six miles are made in 36 minutes, when the mail is again changed and four fresh horses are put to the work. The next ten miles bring us to a fairly comfortable looking settler's home, where the horses are once more changed and we have an opportunity to get supper. With little delay we are off in the moon-light climbing what seems a high mountain and then dipping down into dark valleys, skirting so close along canyons that one grows dizzy to look into the depth below. Sharp turns are made around bluffs where it seems as if the horses must run out into space over a sheer precipice of 500 to 1,000 feet. But the driver with a nerve steadied by practice and a strong hand on the reins and foot on the brake, swings the leaders around the projection so short that their heads disappear from the view of passengers on the hind seat. As the coach swings around into an open stretch of road we breathe easier, although going down a heavy grade with the horses on a full run. Another high hill is climbed and as we begin the descent far in the canyon below lights gleam in the distance, and as we draw nearer the driver stops and there comes up to our ears a roar as of a mighty cataract. It is our first sight and sound of a gold

stamp mill where forty, 800 lb. stamps are pounding, day and night, the quartz rock into a fine pulp, from which the gold in microscopic particles is taken up by the mercury which is placed in the mortars to amalgamate the gold.

A few miles further on and we enter the famous mining town of Coulterville at 10 o'clock, where good hotel accommodations are provided. We have been seven hours on the road, using about one hour for changing mails and horses and eating supper, and six hours in driving 45 miles.

The next morning bright and early we find the stage ready for the remaining 50 miles. We are beginning to find heavier growth of timber, having so far met principally under growth of Chaperol, Jimasol and Manzaneta. The canyons are deeper, the mountains higher, and the road more exciting, notwithstanding our previous day's experience. The driver to our unaccustomed mountain stageing, seems more reckless than ever. We take a place beside him, both hands firmly gripped to the seat, every muscle of the body rigid to keep the stage from going over the cliff. We suggest to the driver as he goes down a steep descent on a gentle gallop that if his leaders were to stumble he would kill every one of us; he simply swings his whip, with its ten foot lash taking one of the leaders under the flank, almost lifting him from his feet and dryly remarks, "That's nothing, I've driven Spang over the front team—Get up!" and with another crack of the whip we are around the curve, at the bottom of a ravine and going up the other side. We breathe easier, but decide to volunteer no more suggestions as to how the driving should be done. We have not time to tell about the large yellow pines and sugar pines, as much as 4, 5, and 8 ft. in diameter, and as much

as 150 ft. high and over. Nor yet of the big redwood trees, those mightiest of all trees, which ought to be preserved by national or state legislation from the lumberman's ax. Emerson has finely called the groves of Sequoias "Plantations of God." There is said to be one forest some 6,000 acres in extent which contains more than 3,000 of these majestic trees; they range from 50 to 100 feet in girth and tower to a height of 300 to 400 feet. Hoar with antiquity they remain as a monument of a time when all we think of as ancient, was young. Before Rome was, before Greece was, they lifted up their lips to the kisses of the sun. They were venerable with age when the Lawgiver led his people out of Egypt. Empires and kingdoms, the wise and good have come and played their parts and passed to dust and dumb forgetfulness, the while these giants of the forest have sucked the sap from Mother earth and flourished in immortal youth. Surely it is an ignoble soul that can ruthlessly and for sordid gain destroy these deathless kings.

Our driver gives us but little time to stop, even by these mighty monarchs mingled with whose over-topping branches are mighty firs, cedars and sugar pines, and soon we are climbing the last few heights that shut us out from the sequestered Valley of Yosemite. We traverse deep forests, winding past scenes of loveliness, climbing to heights that overlook the San Joaquin Valley and suddenly come to what seems the limit of our progress. The earth seems to drop suddenly in front of us as we round the last spur and we are looking down into the Merced Canyon, at the bottom of which, 700 feet below, flows the Merced River. Further progress seems impossible but a sudden turn reveals a road cut down the side of the almost perpendicular

cliff. Far below in the distance lies the glorious valley, the silvery river threading the pleasant meadows hemmed in by its mountain walls, adorned and ennobled by domes and spires and peaks and crags that tower thousands of feet in the air. Down the stupendous cliffs leap the living waters in the splendor of the sunshine, while over all broods the wondrous, ethereal, purple haze that glorifies mountain and valley.

There is no way to get into the valley except from the height above. The other two roads referred to enter much the same way, one on the north and one on the south, but all at the western end of the valley. Our route leads us down into the canyon farther west than the others. The road leads up the canyon, thence runs through groves of giant pines, cedars, and firs, over bright brooks and past the feet of tremendous cliffs rising abruptly; past the wondrous Bridal Veil Falls, the Ribbon Falls, El Capitan, the Cathedral Spires, Profile Mountain, the Three Brothers, the Sentinel Peak, Yosemite Falls and hundreds of picturesque scenes, until it reaches the little hamlet of Yosemite, where are the Guardian's office, a few stores and buildings, with several hotels. Just a little beyond this lies "Camp Curry" where we end our journey, glad to move once more by our own volition, and seek rest in our tent pitched at the foot of the over-hanging rocks, which rise 3,000 feet above us. From this point excursions are made by carriage, on horseback, or on foot to the scenes of marvelous beauty in which the valley abounds—Mirror Lake, Vernal Falls, Nevada Falls, Cloud's Rest, Yosemite Falls, Eagle Peak, the Sentinel, Glacier Point, North Dome, Too-lool-a-we-ock Canyon, the Cap of Liberty and other wonderful view points.

The Yosemite simply baffles descrip-

tion. You may call it grand, sublime, wonderful, awe-inspiring,—all these it is and more; but when all is said and done their remains a certain undefinable charm in the Yosemite which human speech cannot convey. You must take your *stage ride* and *see* Yosemite.

J. ALLAN MYERS.

"POETS I HAVE MET"

One of the rarest treats we have had this year was the one procured for us by the Lecture Bureau, in the person of Mr. Henry Latchford, M. A., with his lecture, "Poets I Have Met." This lecture was delivered on Thursday evening, May 14, in the auditorium, to a large and delighted audience.

Mr. Latchford is an Englishman, hailing from Inner Temple, London. Accordingly it has been his peculiar privilege to come into contact with many of the greatest literary geniuses of his time. His talented power of observation and absorption has enabled him to accumulate a wealth of knowledge about the celebrities whom he met, and it is from this store of knowledge that he deals out so bounteously in his popular lectures.

In the beginning of his lecture Mr. Latchford described life at Inner Temple, and told several interesting incidents about the young English law students, and the literary atmosphere in which they are compelled to live. He then entered upon the real matter of his lecture, and in his charming and dramatic way, pictured his experiences with four of the greatest literary geniuses of the nineteenth century, Carlyle, Browning, Victor Hugo, and Tennyson. This was a fund of suggestive information, profoundly instructive and yet amusing, such as is not and cannot be put into books.

Mr. Latchford possesses a most genial

personality, which endeared itself all the more to his admiring Juniata friends by his generous offer to give us on Friday morning, the 15th, his lecture, "Mr. Gladstone in the School Room." This lecture is an elucidation of the character of the greatest of English statesmen, in so delightful a manner, that the result cannot but be to every one who hears it, a new and juster appreciation of the noble and well rounded career of the great Premier.

The appearance of Mr. Latchford on College Hill was unanimously pronounced one of the greatest literary events of the year. Juniata will heartily welcome the privilege of hearing him again.

COLLEGE DOINGS

SENIOR RECEPTION

Among the pleasant social events of the spring term, perhaps none was more fraught with pleasure to the participants than the reception given in the auditorium on Saturday evening, from 8 to 10, by the four Senior classes. The room was very prettily decorated, and some choice music was furnished. Refreshments were also served about nine o'clock.

The four classes which combined in tendering the reception are the Classical, the Bible, the Academic, and the Normal English. Each had articles pertaining to their department on display, so that there were in evidence a variety of interesting mementoes, from a Cæsar pony to a Hebrew Bible.

There were also four pictures on the wall, characterizing each class. First was the patience racked Normal English man in the school room with his report record in one hand and a bundle of gads in the other. The next picture represented the Academic graduate with his tennis racket and base ball bat, ascending a flight of steps and about to enter the athletically

inclined classical department. The third picture significantly portrayed the minister behind the pulpit, receiving from a like sized book thru "specks" and eyes, and dealing out thru mouth and hand, a wondrous fund of theologic lore to a no doubt enraptured audience. The Classic senior cruelly stood upon his sheep skin, with books galore strewn around him and showed a visage that betrayed his sad discovery of the fact he had actually just begun to *know*, whereas his dreams had whispered that he would startle the world with the profundity of his learning.

Congratulations to the Seniors for their original and delightful entertainment.

SUSQUEHANNA WINS TRACK MEET

Susquehanna University defeated Juniata in a track meet on Juniata field, Friday afternoon, June 5th, with a score of 60 to 41. The Susquehanna boys were on the whole larger and better trained than our men. However the honors were both contested by our boys. A large crowd of spectators was present, who gave good support to our boys and undoubtedly did much to spur them on to what they did accomplish. This was Juniata's first field meet with a sister college, and she feels well satisfied with the beginning she has made. For her defeat will have the healthful effect of showing our boys that what laurels they win must be by dint of hard work. And that a spirit of disinterestedness such as was manifest when training for the meet was going on, *must* be changed for one that will dominate practice with a determination to excel.

A gratifying fact about the contest was the total absence of any rude or unmanly conduct on the part of both spectators and contestants. The whole event passed off with every evidence of perfect fair play and honor on the part of the management.

The following is the report of the event:

100 yard dash,—First, Gearhart, Susquehanna; second, Zook, Juniata; third, Fleck, Susquehanna. Time, 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ seconds.

Shot-put—First, Bingaman, Susquehanna; second, Peoples, Juniata; third, Bowser, Juniata. Distance, 39 feet 3 inches.

220 yard dash,—First, Gearhart, Susquehanna; second, Fleck, Susquehanna; third, Emmert, Juniata. Time, 25 $\frac{3}{8}$ seconds.

Hammer-Throw,—First, Bowser, Juniata; second, Peoples, Juniata; third, Bingaman, Susquehanna. Distance, 121 feet 1 inch.

100-Yard High Hurdle,—First, Gearhart, Susquehanna; second Peoples, Juniata; third, Bowser, Juniata. Time, 15 $\frac{1}{8}$ seconds.

Half-Mile Run,—First, Latsha, Susquehanna; second, Price, Susquehanna; third, Smith, Susquehanna. Time, 2 minutes 22 $\frac{1}{8}$ seconds.

High Jump,—First, Gearhart, Susquehanna; second, Peoples, Juniata; Alstadt and Bowser, Juniata, tie. Height 4 feet 11 inches.

One-Mile Run,—First, Zook, Juniata; second, Smith, Susquehanna; third, Latsha, Susquehanna. Time, 5 minutes 41 $\frac{3}{8}$ seconds.

Running Broad Jump,—First, Peoples, Juniata; second, Whitmer, Susquehanna; third, Gearhart, Susquehanna. Distance, 18 feet 11 inches.

Quarter-Mile Run,—First, Pearson, Susquehanna; second, Zook, Juniata; third, Guyer, Juniata. Time, 57 seconds.

Pole Vault,—First, Whitmer, Susquehanna; second, Manner, Juniata. Height, 9 feet 2 inches.

100-Yard Low Hurdle,—First, Gearhart, Susquehanna; second, Pearson, Susquehanna; third, Bowser, Juniata. Time, 13 seconds.

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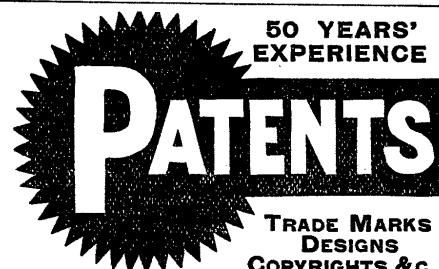
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Juniata

Echo

JUNIATA COLLEGE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

VOL. XII. No. 7.

JULY, 1903.

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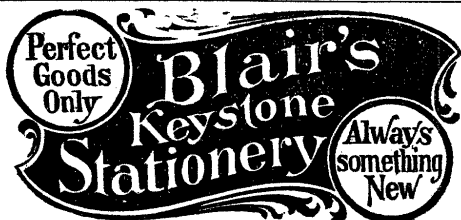
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The catalogue gives information about the courses of study, expenses, etc. It will be sent on application and other inquiries will be answered freely. Address,

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Acting President,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD TIME TABLE—May 26, 1902.

Leave	2	4	6	8	10	110
Winchester	*A.M.	†A.M.	†A.M.	*P.M.	†P.M.	*P.M.
Martinsburg		7 30		2 15	6 35	
Hagerstown	6 50	9 00	12 20	3 50	8 05	10 15
Greencastle	7 11	9 22	12 42	4 14	8 27	10 35
Mercersburg		8 00	10 10	3 30		
Chambersburg	7 34	9 45	1 05	4 45	8 50	10 58
Waynesboro	7 05		12 00	3 35		
Shippensburg	7 53	10 05	1 25	5 07	9 11	11 19
Newville	8 10	10 23	1 42	5 26	9 29	11 39
Carlisle	8 30	10 44	2 03	5 53	9 51	12 02
Mechanicsburg	8 50	11 05	2 23	6 15	10 13	12 21
Dillsburg	7 52		1 40	5 10		
Arrive—						
Harrisburg	9 07	11 25	2 40	6 35	10 33	12 40
Arrive—						
Philadelphia	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M	A M
New York	11 48	3 17	5 47	10 20	4 25	4 25
Baltimore	2 13	5 53	8 08	3 53	7 13	7 13
	12 10	3 11	6 00	9 45	2 30	7 15
	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M

Additional east-bound local trains will run daily, except Sunday, as follows. Leave Carlisle 5.45 a. m., 7.05 a. m., 12.40 p. m., 3.15 p. m., leave Mechanicsburg 6.08 a. m., 7.29 a. m., 8.12 a. m., 1.04 p. m., 2.30 p. m., 3.36 p. m., 5.30 p. m.

Trains Nos. 8 and 110 run daily between Hagerstown and Harrisburg and No. 2 fifteen minutes late on Sundays.

* Daily.

† Daily except Sunday.

Leave—	1	3	5	7	9	109
Baltimore	P M	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M
New York	11 55	4 44	8 50	12 00	4 35	5 55
Philadelphia	7 55	12 10		8 55	2 55	8 25
	11 20	4 25	8 40	11 40	†5 30	8 30
Harrisburg	*A M	*A M	†A M	†P M	†P M	*P M
Dillsburg	5 00	7 55	11 45	3 25	8 25	11 05
Mechanicsburg		12 40	4 05			
Carlisle	5 19	8 16	12 05	3 43	8 46	11 23
Newville	5 40	8 39	12 27	4 04	9 08	11 42
Shippensburg	6 02	9 00	12 51	4 23	9 29	12 02
Waynesboro	6 20	9 18	1 10	4 39	9 47	12 18
Chambersburg		10 37	2 05	5 35		
Mercersburg	6 40	9 36	1 32	4 58	10 07	12 36
Greencastle	8 15	10 47		5 55		
Hagerstown	7 05	10 00	1 55	5 21	10 30	12 55
Martinsburg	7 27	10 22	2 17	5 44	10 54	
Winchester	8 24	1 10		6 29		
Arrive—						
	9 10	11 55		7 15		
	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M	A M

Additional local trains will leave Harrisburg as follows: For Carlisle and intermediate stations at 9.37 a. m., 2.00 p. m., 6.25 p. m.; also for Mechanicsburg, Dillsburg and intermediate stations at 7.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

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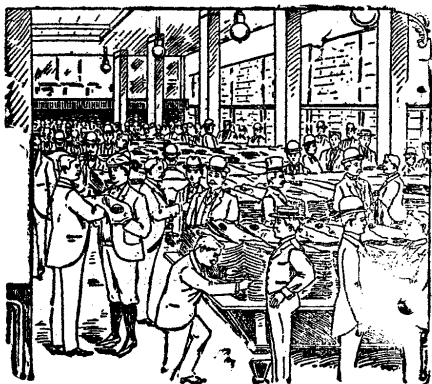
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Juniata Echo

VOL. XII.

HUNTINGDON, PA., JULY, 1903

No. 7

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EDITORIALS

WITH THIS number of the ECHO we are pleased to present to our readers, as a supplement, a new view of the college Gymnasium. This simple but beautiful building was admired by all visitors at the late Commencement. The approach from the west gate along the walk between Founders' and Students' Hall is especially pleasing. The extended range of Warrior Ridge, fading away in distant lines of blue, forms the background; nearer tower the ancient elms of the valley, while in the foreground there is the smooth, green turf of the new North Campus. The building is a fitting part of the landscape and forms a pleasing change from the close grouping which marks the other buildings on the campus. The open, cheerful appearance of the large room within is none the less attractive, and altogether the Gymnasium—Auditorium is a valuable addition to the college equipment. We join in the appeal, given in this number of the ECHO, for donations towards the Gymnasium debt, hoping that it will meet with a liberal response.

THE MOST successful year in the history of Juniata College terminated with the close of commencement week, June twenty-fifth, 1903.

Every department of the college had been thoroughly organized for successful work; and college enthusiasm marked the progress of all the work during the year; thus insuring a success in every direction almost beyond the most sanguine expectation of the most devoted friends of the institution.

The closing up of the school work, culminating in the class-day exercises, demonstrated the superior character of the training and the class-room work at Juniata. No other school can show a better record; and, for individual training it is doubtful if any can equal it. This is no boast. The work done, and the result upon the students, is the earnest of the successful life they are expected to lead.

Do you ask, "what the future?" We answer, onward, still onward to still greater success. From the early days of Juniata the promise was made that there would be no retrograding in the educational work at Huntingdon, and at Juniata College, and that promise has

been kept so far, and is renewed here.

The coming year has promises for successful work that have not been equalled in the past. The outlook is broadening, and the growth is substantial. Come to Huntingdon, and to Juniata, a live progressive school; come to Huntingdon to live in a delightful town with its delightful scenery and and healthful climate. New school year opens September fourteenth.

“**B**OOKS, SAYS Joaquin Miller “are for people who cannot think.” Only a few persons think, and write books. The masses read, and cannot think; or leastwise they do not think. There are reasons for this difference in people. It is founded in the order of things. It requires considerable effort to get out of, and away from the old beaten pathway. Generation after generation walk in the same line, follow the same occupation, live the same lives: and, it is in sorrow and pain that any one member or another breaks away from it and makes a new achievement along a new line, or in a new field.

Education makes thinkers. But education does not affect all minds alike. Some absorb like a sponge and are readers. Others learn to make, give out, create, observe, investigate, write, and move others. They are the essential life of the world. The thought producer lives in a different realm from the mere reader. The world calls him singular, visionary, and sometimes queer; but such minds have given every substantial advancement in science, every improvement in mechanics, have been the progress of the world. Join their ranks, investigate, even if it be only the pebbles of the wayside or the obscure plants of the garden walk. That discipline will lead to other motives for work, and the end is not yet.

THE CLOSE OF THE COLLEGE YEAR OF 1902-03

He who for a number of years has been permitted to grow into and with a great cause like that of the higher education of young men and women for more noble service in private and public life and especially has been privileged to be even a humble factor in work of this character as it centres on College Hill in Huntingdon still must naturally feel his insufficiency when he attempts to put to paper the story of the closing days of Juniata's last and hitherto most successful year. Just a moment—does some one doubt the assumption that this last was Juniata's most successful year? By way of parenthesis, let it be remarked that it was most successful because the various courses were better organized and correlated, because the student body was exceptionally democratic and loyal, because the athletic department was so popular and in consequence less sickness interfered with study, because the literary societies were so vigorous, because so many young men and women professed religion during the year, because an unusual number of healthful and instructive entertainments diversified the usual monotony of student life, because the college demonstrated her fitness for inter-collegiate relations both in the athletic and in the literary field, because more contributions for the endowment and other funds were received from a greater number of people this year than ever before, because so many evidences of a kindly feeling for Juniata were communicated to the school from the field, and finally because at commencement such an unusually large number of parents, friends, old students, and patrons were in attendance.

But my readers want to know about commencement. As for the weather, it

was perfect for the last two days even if the rain did threaten to continue.

The first evidence visible to the naked eye appeared above the horizon in the form of a bright constellation, which Prof. Saylor named the Examining Committee. This year the examination of the Seniors, Juniors, and Sub-Juniors, in the English Course was held on Thursday and Friday instead of on Monday and Tuesday previous to commencement week. The examinations showed up good material in the classes. Eleven Seniors, fifteen Juniors, and forty-one Sub-Juniors were examined. The old Normal English Course holds its own and thus shows its fitness to live; and it shall live, in spite of the fact that some have gotten the false impression that we have introduced the Academic Course with the express purpose of gradually absorbing the Normal English Course.

The Saturday following the visit of the examining board was the last Saturday of the year; and so instead of the usually easy manner of students on Saturday a sort of business-like air seemed to characterize every face, for all were intent upon work that "must be done before commencement week." All Seniors were busy with preparations for their coming Class Day. Juniors might be seen mounting some special botanical specimens, or perchance taking some special examination over in room F. "John" and the Steward did the last fancy strokes to the campus, while the girls might be seen at their open windows just doing the last stitch to some dainty gown destined to appear on the campus for the first time on commencement day. The Saturday evening chapel exercises were particularly impressive. Of course we sang the "Chautauqua Vespers" for we had sung it at every Saturday evening service during the Spring Term. Prof.

I. Harvey Brumbaugh all-unannounced and in a very informal but impressive manner laid upon us the charge which Juniata lays upon all her sons and daughters—To love the truth, to love work, and to love humanity. We then sang the favorite hymn of the institution, "The Spacious Firmament on High" and adjourned for the Saturday evening study hour. Later in the evening the members of the different graduating classes were entertained by Prof. and Mrs. I. Harvey Brumbaugh at their home in the annual reception which they give to the Seniors.

The Quiet Hour, the opening service of the Bible Classes, the Bible Classes, and the Bands met as usual. For several years a special sermon has been preached to the Bands on the last Sunday morning. Elder J. T. Myers, Trustee of the College and Pastor of the Green Tree Church, Oaks, Pa., delivered the message this year. This was a strong presentation of the theme of the Christian's personal responsibility and influence, drawn from the ancient command of the Lord to the chosen race, "when thou buildest a new house, then thou shalt make a battlement for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine house, if any man fall from thence," Deut. 22: 8. "The building of our own character and of the church must stand the criticism of men's philosophy and the inspection of the Holy Spirit Himself." As safe-guards for the protection of our brother, the speaker emphasized Faith in God, High Ideals, and Secret Prayer. With this service the forenoon closed. The Sunday afternoon singing from the new chapel books, conducted by Joseph W. Yoder, was held this time in the Gymnasium. This feature of Juniata life has been a very wholesome as well as popular diversion.

Spring Song.....	<i>Lynes.</i>
Mr. Axtell.	
Valse.....	<i>Schutt.</i>
Miss Ethel Fleming.	
Novelette in F.....	<i>Schuman.</i>
Miss Eva Workman.	
One Spring Morning.....	<i>Nevin.</i>
Miss Krupp.	
Berceuse	<i>Chopin.</i>
Miss Irene Replogle.	
Papillion	<i>Lavalee.</i>
Miss Lena Africa.	

For the second time in the school's history the program for commencement week provided for Field Day, and it was earnestly hoped that the weather would clear up in time to allow the track and field to get in condition for the occasion. Athletics at Juniata have been developed to such an extent as to make them quite presentable to large crowds of strangers, and it really would have been a good thing if the parents and friends of the students from a distance might have seen what really does go on under the head of college field athletics. But the old suggestion, so well known by students in Prof. J. H. Brumbaugh's classes in methods, that "we should learn to adapt ourselves to circumstances" has wrought itself into the Juniata fiber and so a gymnasium exhibition was quickly improvised for Tuesday afternoon. Besides the regular gymnasium work on horizontal and parallel bars, and the horse, with Indian clubs and dumb bells, and at tumbling, the field sports of vaulting, hurdling, running, high-jumping, and shot-put made up a program that was witnessed and enjoyed by a large crowd for more than three hours. The gymnasium is a great institution, and Mr. Yoder is a successful director.

By Tuesday evening those in charge of housing the guests over commencement time realized that still greater preparations must be made to accommodate all. The prayer meeting of the Senior

Classes was the largest prayer meeting ever held in Juniata walls. It seemed to us that the large number of strange brethren and sisters who were present enjoyed this meeting particularly.

The base-ball game with Rockview Academy of Shirleysburg on Wednesday was a clean, close, and noble struggle between two well-matched teams of student players who had stepped upon the field in the early afternoon with considerable ginger in their spirits. The contest was largely within the diamond, and some very clever work was done. The game was short and the score was likewise, 1 to 0 in favor of Rockview.

The Alumni Business Meeting was unusually well attended. A number of affairs that came up indicated somewhat the nature of the business that will be discussed by the Alumni in the future. A committee to revise the constitution and to extend its scope, a committee to co-operate in the organization of the new Old Students' Association, a movement to unify the association and centre its interests in some form of publication, and the extensive report of the Treasurer of the Alumni Endowment Fund are some of the things that engaged the minds of the association of old graduates. The graduating classes of this year became members of the association, and were invited to the Annual Reception in the evening. This reception was in the nature of an informal social this year, and the purpose of the executive Committee was well realized in that old and new Alumni members became better acquainted than has been possible hitherto. The presence of four old Alumni with their new other halves added somewhat to the occasion. Speeches, music, refreshments, and social chat made this social function a happy one. While this was going on in the gymnasium, a great

crowd of students, teachers, and friends from all quarters enjoyed a lawn social on the campus under the electric light in front of Students, Ladies, Oneida, and Founders' Halls. This feature of commencement week has come to be the most popular social occasion of the entire season.

Commencement Day, sometimes called convocation, is really a consummation: depends upon the direction in which one looks. Contemplate the daily tasks set for the student during the day of forty weeks, consider the transformation that has generally been wrought in his make-up and character, muse over the processes by which the intellectual spirits gradually infused into a group of young men and women within the walls of a college, and ponder over the patience and persistence with which the various teachers have labored to make learning a real factor in the life of each student,—then the last day of school, if indeed it is an ideal one, must be looked upon as a consummation, a focus as it were to which the best of every effort of every student and teacher on every day of the year contributes. On the other hand, when one dips into the future and sees the graduating student become a man or woman of usefulness and power in the social, industrial, or professional field, the occasion is truly a commencement for him, for school days have been truly an occasion for preparation and life is ahead.

In this connection it should be noted that the graduating exercises of the one graduate in the Sacred Literature Course were held in the chapel from 7 to 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening. Mr. J. W. Swigart of Lewistown, Pa., who finished this course and received the degree of Bachelor in Sacred Literature (B. S. L.) gave an interesting address entitled "Our

Debt to Christianity" and was followed by Acting President, I. Harvey Brumbaugh, who spoke quite freely and effectively along the line of Biblical Instruction as it is related to the general problem of christian education. The Bible work of the institution is gradually taking on definite organization and the near future will see classes of greater size. Prof. Haines is a faithful and persistent worker whose labors for several years have of necessity been foundational to the broader and more comprehensive plans upon which the institution is quietly working.

The class day exercises this year were good in tone and faultless in rendition. It does not beseem the writer to make comparisons with the class days of other years, but it does no violence to other classes and does simple justice to the classes of '03 to say that the character of their public work was quite in keeping with the decidedly higher standard of all Juniata's public meetings of this year.

We print the program of Class Days and would gladly give some more definite idea of their nature, but space is limited.

NORMAL ENGLISH CLASS DAY.

Invocation, Prof. F. F. Holsopple.
Reading of Minutes, May Williams.
President's Address, Charles C. Brillhart.
Quartette,—“Beautiful Days of Yore.”

Misses Detweiler, Jones.
Messers Manner, Ober.
Class History, Elizabeth J. Wertz.
Oration,—“A Glance Ahead,” Max W. Minser.
Oration,—“Call to Duty,” Albert G. McGarvey.
Recitation,—“The South Door,” May Williams.
Quartette,—“My Lady Sleeps,”

Messers Manner, Minser, McGarvey, Ober.
Oration,—“A Noble Discontent,”

Adam S. Bowser.
Class Poem, Arthur G. Ober.
Oration,—“Woman's Mission,” Lena Detweiler.
Class Prophecy, Arthur Manner.
Oration,—“The Power of an Idea,”

Sara C. Jones.
Oration,—“Plus Ultra,” Earle L. Miller.
Class Song.

ACADEMIC.

Selection,—“We Rock Away,”

College Quartette.

Oration,—The Duty of the Hour, Fred F. Good.

Recitation,—“The Hero of Maysville,”

Olive E. Replogle.

Solo,—“Out on the Deep,” Harvey D. Emmert.

CLASSICAL.

Oration,—“The Greatest Party,”

M. Elizabeth Trout.

College Song, No. 12,—“Hail to Juniata.”

Symposium,—“To Be or Not to Be.”

There, - - William P. Trostle.

Here, - - Edward S. Fahrney.

Yonder - - James Widdowson.

Where Not? - - Jacob M. Blough.

College Song, No. 9,—“Auld Lang Syne,—Juniata.”

The “Life Work Meeting on Round Top,” this year was full of inspiration. Prof. Haines conducted the exercises. By six o'clock on Thursday evening probably four hundred students and their friends had gathered on the hill-top back and to the north west of the college; and as the sun lowered behind the Alleghenies, the songs of praise, the prayers, and the talks were unusually impressive. Three missionaries ready to depart for India from one school at one time is no ordinary fact, yet Juniata had her Miss Quinter, Miss Detweiler, and Mr. Blough with her on Round Top that evening. No one can well go to a Life Work Meeting on Round Top without feeling that the religious element must be a very prominent one in his life in the future, no matter what his vocation.

At the close of the Round Top meeting, the several hundred present descended the hill to the college auditorium, to attend the regular commencement exercises of the evening. Some time before eight o'clock, the time named for the exercises to begin, the large audience room was filled, save sufficient space for the trustees, faculty, alumni and grad-

uating class. These formed in line in front of Students' Hall, and in a body marched to the auditorium. This was the largest body of persons that ever formed in procession at any one time in Juniata's history. The following program was rendered.

Anthem: “I Will Sing of Thy Power,” *Sullivan*.
Scripture Reading and Prayer,

Prof. O. P. Hoover.

“Lead, Kindly Light,”

Buck.

College Quartet.

Address by M. G. Brumbaugh, Ph. D., LL. D.

“Tarry With Me,”

Park.

College Quartet.

Presentation of Diplomas, by

I. Harvey Brumbaugh, A. M.

Anthem: “O Lord, Our Governor,” *Stevens*.

The address by Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh was fitting and forceful, along most practical and educational lines. Education, general and particular, might be designated as the subject of the address. He began by stating the importance which attaches to directing one's endeavors along the great movements and currents of human activity. Study to know what things have benefited the race; put yourself in sympathy with these things. Do not lead the life of a hermit or recluse. Touch humanity. But let that touch be one of uplift. He here made a brief study of the development of human thought from the philosophical point of view. He briefly reviewed the educational ideas of Aristotle, Plato and Socrates. Discussed the humanistic and scientific fields of thought and knowledge, showing how the harmony of the two can be and should be maintained. At this point deductive and inductive reasoning were taken up and discussed. The point of discussion here was scientific, historical and practical. Science and religion were defined and it was clearly pointed out that there was no conflict between the two. Science and religion are both essential to a complete education.

Education by the Church was briefly reviewed; also education by the State. It was shown how real education would be maintained by right minded and religiously trained young men and women. The public school as well as the public school teacher should command a place of the highest respect. The educational system of Comenius was, at this point of the address reviewed. The speaker paid a high compliment to Comenius. He then gave as his chief points (a) know a thing readily, (b) know that you know, (c) know a thing solidly. It was shown that the sensibly educated man would stand in proper relations to home, school, state, and church. Following this address, acting president, I. Harvey Brumbaugh, A. M., presented the diplomas and conferred the degrees on the members of the graduating classes. When the commencement exercises were over, by special request, the quartet of the College, composed of Messrs. Yoder, Axtell, Van Dyke and Emmert, entertained the large company of visitors and friends by singing a number of their well selected songs. The singing was well done and much appreciated.

Thus has closed another year of successful work at Juniata. On Friday morning and all during the day frequent handshakings and good byes were another reminder that close and tried friends must part. The anticipation of seeing dear ones at home filled the hearts of many with gladness. Mingled with this gladness, however, was a tinge of sorrow, caused by the parting of school friends, also the turning of the back on the picturesqueness of Juniata scenery. We feel the sentiment of all who remain is: come back again, to remain a season and study if possible; if this is impossible, come back, sons and daughters of Juniata and visit us.

CLASS ROLL.

COURSE IN ARTS.

Jacob M. Blough,	William P. Trostle,
Edward S. Fahrney,	M. Elizabeth Trout,
James Widdowson.	

COURSE IN SACRED LITERATURE.

J. William Swigart.

ACADEMIC COURSE.

Harvey D. Emmert,	Fred F. Good,
Olive E. Replogle.	

ENGLISH COURSE.

Adam S. Bowser,	Earle L. Miller,
Charles B. Brillhart,	Max W. Minser,
S. Helena Detwiler,	Albert E. McGarvey,
Sara E. Jones,	Arthur G. Ober,
J. Arthur Manner,	Elizabeth J. Wertz,
Catharine May Williams.	

PERSONALS

Prof. Haines preached in Altoona, Sunday, July 19th.

Earle Miller went home just before commencement to make sure of his position next year.

Harry C. Beaver, who was here in '97-'98, is now with the Westinghouse Company at Pittsburg. He has an important and profitable position with this firm. He hopes to call to see his friends at Juniata in the near future.

William A. Hollinger, one of Juniata's hustling graduates of the business department of '03, has accepted a position as private secretary for the manager of the York Iron Works at his home. W. A. is a business man and Juniata expects to hear from him in the future.

Harry L. Fyock, who was graduated from the Business department this spring, went to Altoona the day after commencement and began work in the office of the General Manager of the P. R. R. He is a deserving young man and we expect to hear of his promotion, as other Juniata boys have been favored by the same company.

Miss Ella M. Hampton, graduate of the Business department '03, writes that she is working for the Norristown Trust and Banking Company. Miss Hampton is just making a beginning in the business world and from the present outlook a rapid rise is in store for her. We bid her God speed.

Prof. Carman C. Johnson is spending part of his vacation in study at the Cornell University Summer School, Ithaca, New York. Prof. Johnson's special studies are along the lines of Civics and Economics, and he will return to Juniata in the Fall with added material and inspiration for his classes.

Prof. Haines just returned from a short trip through Fayette and Westmoreland Counties. He reports a pleasant time. Saw a number of Juniata students, also a number of young people who hope to be students on College Hill next year. Old friends express themselves as much pleased with the work at Juniata, and wish her abundant success.

Margaret L. Whited has deserted Bedford County and Pennsylvania for a time, at least, and is now to be addressed at Buda, Illinois. She started west on the day after commencement, and true to her industrious nature, soon after reaching her destination she applied for and secured a position as teacher for the coming winter. Her Juniata friends wish her success in her new field of work.

Irvin C. Van Dyke, Mahlon J. Weaver and Albert Weddle from Juniata attended the Northfield Conference of the Y. M. C. A.; and Florence Baker was the delegate to the Young Women's Conference at Silver Bay, Lake Gorge, N. Y. From both places come reports of splendid meetings and it is expected that Juniata's

representatives will contribute much to the religious life at the college for the coming year.

Howard E. Corbin, '02, of the Business department, since his graduation here has been engaged with one of the large coal firms of the Broad Top region at a salary of \$90 per month. Lately he left to take a position in Johnstown, Tenn., at an advance in salary. He is the kind of young man who may be depended upon to do his duty in whatever position he may be found and his employers have found him to be a valuable man for them.

J. Herman Royer, who was a student of a few years ago, is now in the post office department at Washington. He has a good position with the first assistant Postmaster General. He called to see his friends at Juniata on his way to Washington. He is now arranging to do some studying along with his present duties and for that purpose will enter Columbia University. These advancements are merited by Mr. Royer and his friends rejoice therein.

ALUMNI NOTES

L. Edgar Smith, '00, after completing a year's successful work, has been re-elected principal of the Greencastle, Pa., schools.

S. S. Blough, '93, city missionary, 2032 Sytle St., Pittsburg, Pa., attended the commencement exercises of his brother, J. M. Blough.

John L. Bowman, '99, was among the number of former graduates who returned to enjoy commencement week with Juniata friends.

John M. Pittenger, '97, '02, has been elected to a position in Elizabethtown college for next year. He will have charge of the work in Natural Sciences.

C. S. Van Dyke, '88, who has been teaching in Porto Rico, is home for the summer. He has not yet decided whether he will return to Porto Rico for the coming year.

Milton E. Reifsnyder, '98, has refused offers for three good positions in the schools of Chester county and will return to Juniata in September for work in the Classical Course.

Lena A. Mohler, '95, teacher in the Covington High School, Ohio, spent commencement week at Juniata. Before returning home she visited her former school-mate, Lizzie Longenecker, Woodbury, Pa.

Ira C. Holsopple, '96, Howard Myers, '97, Bessie Rohrer, '97, Annie E. Laughlin, '99, S. M. Gehrett, '01, Ralph D. Gregory, '01, Ellis Shelley, and Effie Weaver, '01, were among the number who attended commencement exercises.

W. L. Shafer, '95, '00, gave his Juniata friends a pleasant surprise on commencement evening. He is still working on the Pittsburg Post, having been lately promoted to the position of railroad editor of that progressive daily.

Daniel C. Reber, Ph. D., '91, '97, has closed a successful year's work as president of Elizabethtown, (Pa.) college. The trustees are now building a house on the school campus where Doctor "D. C." and his little family will have a comfortable home.

Erwin S. Briggs, '00, and Harry I. Shoenthal, a Juniata student of 1900-'01, were two of the delegates to the Northfield Y. M. C. A. Conference from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where they have been students during the past year. Both were commencement visitors at Juniata.

The following of the class of 1902 attended the commencement exercises,—Mabel Dooley, Beula Mierly, Myrtle Replogle, Evarella Rhodes, Laura Speicher, Olive Widdowson, James Oscar Bergantz, Burkett Henderson, I. E. Holsinger, Paul Kauffman, and Lawrence Ruble.

William P. Trostle, '99, '03, has been elected principal of the Second Ward schools of Huntingdon, and will enter upon his new position in September. Mr. Trostle's friends are glad that his field of work is to be so close to the college and that he will not move away from College Hill.

Mrs. May (Oller) Wertz, '85, R. A. Zentmyer, '82, and Henry R. Gibbel, '88, came to commencement this year not three in number but six. We were glad to add three honorary members to the Alumni body, and especially because of the loyalty of those through whom they were made a part of the Juniata body. We hope that they will share many more commencements with us.

The class of 1900 had a reunion on Wednesday of commencement week from 6 to 7 p. m. in Mr. Cassady's ice cream parlor. The hour was spent very pleasantly in conversation while participating of a good supper. There were nine of the class present, namely, Florence Baker, Erwin Briggs, Mabel Cox, Cloyd Ewing, J. R. Hanawalt, Madilla Moyer, Olive Replogle, Emmert Swigart and I. C. Van Dyke. George Reber of the same class came on Thursday evening too late for the reunion. He is now in business in Cambria Co., Pa.

One of the welcome visitors at commencement this year was Prof. W. C. Hanawalt, '92, now of Lordsburg, California, where he is president of Lordsburg College. He reports good progress in his

work, and his indomitable energy gives promise of even better things for the college. During the past year he had associated with him in the college Miss Nellie McVey and Miss Minnie Will, both well known to Juniata people. Miss Will was called home this spring by the sickness of her father, but was able to come to commencement and renew old associations.

Elmer L. Rupert, '01, writes from Palisades, Colo., that he taught a very successful school last winter and has procured one for the following year. He is very much enjoying his western home which is at the head of the famous "Grand Valley." Although beyond the Rockies he does not forget his Alma Mater, but longs to have a chat with Juniata friends. Like others, however he can not do this very often, so seeks his pleasure through the ECHO. Do we all appreciate, as we should, this "gentle spirit" from our mother bearing us messages of love and telling us of the welfare of her sons and daughters?

Ira W. Weidler, '00, of Ashland, Ohio, sends to the College the names of some prospective students and adds the following: "I sincerely hope that some of these may be persuaded to go to Juniata, for I realize that there is that homelike life, that thoroughness of student life, that efficiency of instruction, and that spirit of helpfulness and sympathy at Juniata which I failed to find elsewhere. The training which I received in the Normal English Course has been of inestimable value in all my work, and I consider the instruction given at Juniata second to none. Although I have been absent from my *alma mater* three years, there still remains that bond of love and attraction which I cannot resist." There is a probability that Mr. Weidler will return to Juniata in September for advanced study.

Jacob M. Blough, one of the classical graduates of Juniata, '03, and Anna Z. Detweiler were quietly married at noon on Friday, June 26th, at the home of Eld. J. B. Brumbaugh, by Eld. S. S. Blough of Pittsburg, a brother of the groom. Bro. Blough and his new wife are both under appointment as missionaries to the foreign field and will sail from New York with seven others, also bound for the same field—India, October 12th. Both are well known at Juniata, both have been earnest workers in the church and school, both will be greatly missed as Juniata opens her doors for another year of work and prayer in the cause for which she stands. The ECHO joins their many friends on College Hill in extending congratulations and best wishes. May God richly bless these lives and make them to be a blessing in the dark valley to which they go.

ITEMS

Veritas Liberat.

Class motto, '03,—“On the Way.”

“The committee,” was very amiable.

To be or not to be—ask college ex-seniors.

The book room for a time seemed the center of activity.

The new Juniata flag waves gayly from the flag staff on the tower.

“To be completely equipped a college education is necessary.”—M. G. B.

The chapel is well crowded in the spring term especially when we have so many visitors.

Never was the campus greener or more beautiful than at commencement time this year.

Prof. Emmert's botany classes were well attended and their exhibit at commencement was fine.

The Commencement visitors were here in greater numbers than for a long time. Come back next year.

Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh's prediction made in his memorial address on Prof. J. M. Zuck is being fulfilled—Juniata's influence is becoming world-wide.

Juniata: What it has been—read Reminiscences. What it will be—read the story in the faces at Juniata.

The key note of all the commencement exercises was—loyalty to Juniata. Be devoted to a cause—let it be Juniata.

The weather up until commencement time was cold and wet, but the sun came out in time and commencement had very enjoyable weather.

The electric lights scattered over the campus made it seem like a fairy land and made the Wednesday evening social especially charming.

There will soon be six Juniata people in India, preaching the glad tidings. Mr. and Mrs. (*nee* Detwiler) Blough and Miss Quinter go in the fall.

Many of our best athletes are coming back next year and we may expect exceptional athletic conditions. That is an important part of our college life.

Many of the boys are doing agency work this summer. Will Boone took several with him to sell views and quite a number are selling Nave's Topical Bible.

The Fall term will open Monday, September 14th. Many rooms have been engaged already by old and new students and the prospects are for a large attendance.

The Juniata students and visitors went away in crowds Friday. On the 5:50

train west a great number went, and they kept dropping off at every station to Pittsburgh. Some of the farewells were very affecting.

The Juniata base ball team met one defeat this year—in the third game with Shirley. It was a hard contested game, the score one to nothing. The team was not all from Rockview, but it was a fine game.

Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh is a censor of the Medico Chirurgical College, Philadelphia. This position carries with it the privileges of the institution, which is finely equipped for medical education in all its departments.

A most unique character came to the college not long ago—a Russian umbrella mender. He had a magnificent head of coarse black hair in long curls, a commanding forehead and was well educated having spent almost all his life in schools. Prof. Emmert studied his appearance closely.

When Prof. Emmert gets out away from the worries that meet him he is a true lover of nature and is at his best when among the green of the wood and field. He has inspired many a one at Juniata to a love of the beautiful. Read his story of the old gardener in this number and see his own love for the garden things.

The students who have gone out from Juniata can do much toward building up her museums. This feature of the college is by no means insignificant and a little thought on the part of her students will add much of interest and instruction to the work. Fossils which to the casual observer appear of little worth are often valuable in the study of Geology. Crystals, minerals, natural curiosities, etc., are always acceptable. The receipt of any such will be appreciated.

The Library has received an addition to the portraits on the walls. This a beautiful crayon portrait of the President, Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh. The work was done by a pupil (Coit R. Hoechst) of Mr. Paul Kauffman (class of '02) in the public schools of Adams county. The portrait is an excellent one and shows the skill of a master rather than an amateur. The picture handsomely framed is a gift to the college from Mr. Hoechst and Mr. Kauffman and is much appreciated and admired by all.

Juniata stands for principles. Her position is unique. This was plainly brought out in some of the speeches of the committee. Not heavily endowed, not sustained by a rich patronage, not supported by church help, she pushed her way into the front rank. Just think of the competition that must be met! In this state are thirteen normal schools liberally supported by the State, a half dozen universities, many colleges and preparatory schools and yet the halls of Juniata are alive with happy enthusiasm. Juniata has well recognized principles for its basis and its patrons recognize this fact when making their choice of a school.

Eld. G. J. Fercken, Brethren missionary in Geneva, Switzerland, visited the college on his way east from Annual Meeting. He spoke at the Saturday evening chapel exercises and also preached twice on Sunday. From him we got an interesting account of his work in Geneva and France. Bro. Fercken is an efficient worker, and since his visit we feel that we have one more tie to bind us to the foreign mission field. He is much interested in education and seemed to appreciate the work which is done at Juniata. We were glad for his visit and pray that he may have a safe journey to his loved ones and to his field of labor.

THE OLD GARDENER

Some persons have a natural love for plants just as others have for animals. One can well understand how a gentle horse or a bright and obedient dog may win the warm affection of his master. Animals do at times actually appear to understand human language, not only the words of call or command but the very conversation which proceeds concerning them or the caressing tones which loving masters repeat to them alone. Human nature must have some sort of companionship. Some find this response to their heart longings in sky or sea. The element of vastness appeals to their imagination or their reverence. The animal lover comes close to his kind, but the lover of plants is a lover of beauty in the abstract. There is no voice or action to respond to his touch or attention. There is seldom anything to excite his imagination or awaken a sense of the sublime. The man who can come down to the level of the plant and find companionship and joy in its presence is a true child of nature.

There is a great difference between dealing with plants—sowing and cultivating, reaping and garnering in a mere mercenary spirit—and doing the same thing because one loves the soil and its products. The difference between the man who feels himself a doomed slave of the soil and one who exalts his lot and "rests his soul in Eden" is the difference in appreciation of the mute life with which they deal. It is possible to love plants and trees as we love human friends and animals. The old gardener tenderly training the growing plant is an inspiring study. To him, leaf and vine, bud and bloom speak a language the unsympathetic cannot understand and when he speaks back in human tones

and caressing accents, it only betokens the love that makes him the true "freed-man of the soil" and not "the son of the curse."

Everyone who has known the country, has his picture of the ideal farmer or gardener. He may not have possessed broad acres; but he made the most of what he had. Such an one I can recall. An old man—crippled—carrying a staff while he carried a hoe. His little cottage clean and white, stood by the wayside—shaded by fine old trees in front and a dense background of orchard and vines at the rear. The whole plot contained only an acre or two. Here were to be found choice fruit, rare vines, and the earliest and best vegetables in their season. The little rudely painted sign on the gate post, "plants for sale here", brought a fair trade from the surrounding farmers who learned to value the plants that were forced to an early and vigorous growth. The interesting talk of the old man about his vegetables gave many a farmer boy a higher appreciation of his own calling. The few dimes or pennies seemed but a poor exchange for the objects which had been nursed with such tender care. The gardener was really an artist working for an ideal with a devotion inspired by higher motives than a pecuniary reward, needful as was this to his frugal existence.

When long years after I passed the same cottage in the wake of a great cyclone, when garden and trees and precious growths were uprooted and scattered, I was glad indeed that the old man was spared the painful sight of this sad desolation, for he was asleep beneath the soil he loved so well.

JUNIATA STUDENT REUNIONS

For several years it has been the custom in some local communities for the students and friends of Juniata College

to gather in some convenient place and to spend a day together in renewing old associations. These meetings have brought pleasure to the participants and have been the means of keeping alive and active the local enthusiasm and loyalty to the old school home. Different members of the Faculty have been pleased to attend these Reunions and to carry to those who met the continued interest of the college in its children.

A number of Reunions have been planned for this summer and the ECHO takes occasion to announce them and to invite every friend in reach of the place to attend. No special invitation is necessary but the several Committees will appreciate the evidence of interest which your presence will show.

On Saturday, August 8th, the annual reunion of the Ohio students of Juniata will be held at Covington, Ohio. Mr. Orra L. Hartle, '95, is president of the association in the Miami Valley and is providing a good program for this year's event. Prof. Hoover and Prof. Holsopple will be present and contribute in interest to the meeting. For the same day, August 8th, Mr. Ralph M. Kiner announces the reunion of Mifflin and Juniata County, Pa., students which is to be held at Shireys' Grove near Mt. Rock Mill on the line of the Lewistown and Reedsville trolley. Prof. I. Harvey Brumbaugh and Prof. J. Allan Myers are expected to be at this reunion.

The students of Southern Pennsylvania and Maryland will meet at Pen Mar on Thursday, August 13th. Mr. Frederick D. Anthony, '97, has charge of the program and with his usual activity is sparing no effort to provide a good day for those who will meet. Prof. Haines will be Juniata's direct representative.

Somerset County with its large number of students has not been having appoint-

ed reunions but it is expected that this year's meeting in Meyersdale will show the strong loyalty of Juniata's friends in that vicinity. The date set is Saturday, August 29th, when Prof. Emmert will tell of the Old Students' Association, a plan which started lately to bring together in interest at least all those who have been enrolled as Juniata students.

The Bedford County organization with I. E. Holsinger as president, has been active in promoting the interests of the College and always gets a large number together for its reunions. They will meet this year at Everett on Saturday, August 22nd. Prof. J. H. Brumbaugh, who has been so active in securing patronage from Bedford and who knows all the people, will be present, of course, and doubtless other members of the Faculty.

REUNION BANQUET OF THE CLASS OF '98

The first reunion of the class of '98, celebrating the fifth anniversary of its graduation from the Normal English Course, was held in Fisher's new Banquet Hall, June 26th of the current year. A preliminary meeting was held in the afternoon at the home of a resident member of the class, where it was decided to invite as guests two well known former students whose presence would contribute to the pleasure of the evening. At the same hospitable quarters, by nine o'clock in the evening, were gathered all the '98 recruits whose presence was expected—saving a late arrival from a State Board Medical examination. Her steps were subsequently directed to this pleasant rendezvous by the official gallant of the company, who also headed the onslaught at the evening regale. After this gentleman and his charge had arrived, the marching orders were given; and to a tune that was audible only in the hearts

of the class, the initiators of this kind of movement among the different classes passed, in review, the admiring stoop patrons along the way. Directed by a bribed sentinel, entrance was then effected by the postern gate; and within a reasonable time, without the crack of a firearm, the viands were despatched with the multiple lance (a sword being used to facilitate measures when it was thought necessary by the aggressive combatants).

Dropping the metaphor,—the class between whiles enjoyed some humorous and and interesting toasts from among the number called for by the presiding officer, who, be it recorded, was strangely affected by a superfluity of "lights" and "chandeliers" which the attendants were not kind enough to remove, and was not always happy in his selection of orators. If we may believe the testimony of his weaker associate of that evening the phenomena commenced before they arrived at Fisher's for—well, the matter is enveloped in mystery to say the least! His hitherto high character and unsullied reputation are being heavily drawn upon, I know.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the banquet the question of its successor was raised, and by a unanimous vote authorizing the act, the chair appointed Dr. Nell G. Wright and Messrs. Lehman and Wirt as a committee to arrange for a larger ingathering of the sons and daughters of '98 five years hence. At the end of a two hours' grand chat after the ceremonies, interspersed with piano music as inclinations prompted, these reunited in thought and sympathy crept out in the early morning to take their several ways again until the gavel of the appointed three shall anew proclaim that "it is desired to know what are the wishes of the class with respect to the approaching reunion?"

The class history, covering the last five years, read by Mr. G. H. Wirt, the class historian, was one of the "taking" events of the evening. It will be published in full in the next number of the ECHO.

The members present were: Misses Julia Chilcott, Bertha Evans, and Dr. Nell Wright; Messrs. J. H. Brillhart (Master of Ceremonies), L. J. Lehman, G. H. Wirt, P. J. Briggs, M. B. Wright, E. C. Eyer, and E. S. Fahrney. The invited guests were Misses Madilla Moyer and Irene Replogle.

ALUMNI ENDOWMENT FUND

The Fourteenth Annual Report of the Treasurer of the Alumni Endowment Fund of Juniata College showed, on June 24, 1903, \$1,353.90, as received during the current year; and a cash balance of \$311.95—also invested assets of \$2,451.30 bearing five and six per centum. There are also \$1,831.00 in legal notes, from beneficiaries under Alumni scholarships, which bear five per centum interest only after maturity of the note—none before maturity. Seventy different persons have been awarded eighty-eight scholarships and for these in the past thirteen years we have paid \$3,795.00 for tuition in Juniata College. The beneficiaries are rapidly repaying these scholarships, and almost invariably give expression to the great help received from our alumni fund.

There are one hundred and sixty-eight moral pledges from loyal alumni for a principal sum of \$8,066.00 with annual interest at six per centum until paid. Twenty-two of these pledges aggregating \$960.00 have yet remained unproductive for various reasons. In addition, cash payment of \$1,624.00 has been made and the pledges have been cancelled. This work represents an immense amount of loyalty and voluntary self sacrifice upon the part of our alumni; and the endowment

is assuming very creditable proportions.

Here are a few extracts from letters recently received, containing remittances:

"Two brothers and a sister are now out of Juniata on account of no means."

"Let every young man and young woman who expects the aid that a scholarship will secure prove himself or herself worthy of the aid."

"I may not live many years and if I give this hundred dollars to this worthy cause my work will live after I am gone. May God richly bless dear Juniata and all who are interested in her."

"I hope some day to doubly repay Juniata for all her kind assistance to me."

I overheard a young lady saying on the way to "Round Top" for the sunset services: "*Juniata seems like a lode stone, when you come once you always want to come again!*" Our alumni endowment fund is extending these benefits to worthy persons who otherwise might not come to Juniata, or would certainly be long prevented from coming through lack of money.

Any alumni who have not already received a copy of the Fourteenth Annual Report or contributed to this work should at once address the Treasurer, Dr. G. M. Brumbaugh, Washington, D. C., to whom remittances of principal or interest should be promptly sent. Regularity and promptness in paying annual interest is of great importance, as is also the notification of the Treasurer of any change of address.

G. M. B.

GYMNASIUM AND LABORATORY FUNDS

The following contributions to the Gymnasium have been received since June 15th:

Emma Carstensen,	\$1.00	J. F. Emmert,	\$5.00
S. B. Heckman,	2.00	Della Bender,	1.00
Ira Holsopple,	1.33	Sulia Hoover,	1.00
Priscilla Brumbaugh,	1.00	Edith Barley,	1.00
Minnie (Ressler) Wilt,	1.00		

LABORATORY FUND.

Previously reported,	-	-	\$80.00
Mrs. Mary Rohrer,	\$ 1.00	F. L. Reber,	5.00
M. G. Brumbaugh,	10.00	D.M. McFarlan,	25.00

There are many who would contribute to these funds, but simply neglect it. You can't put a little savings to a better use. Your help is needed. Won't you send it at once?

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Since the Scientific Apparatus Fund is started a little help on the part of those who are interested in the welfare of the College, will make this equipment a sure success. If you know some one who might help if they knew the money was wisely expended, tell them about this work, and we'll make every dollar go farther than you could expect or believe. Send your contribution to J. A. Myers, Department of Science, or W. J. Swigart, Treasurer of the College.

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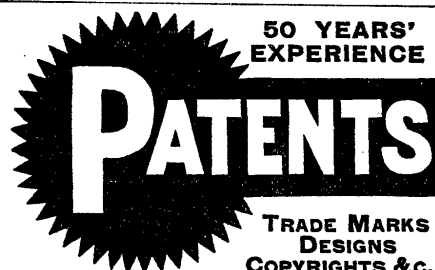
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AN APPEAL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

is made to all of the friends of the college. The excellent results which have followed the systematic use of the gymnasium by the students have justified the expense necessary for its construction, and at Commencement and other public occasions the building is simply indispensable. The friends of the college rejoice at every evidence of advancement, at every increased facility which counts for the growth of the work. The college offers more advantages and attractions than ever before in its history and it becomes the duty of its friends to maintain and support every movement which counts for the enrichment of the college life.

Subscriptions and cash donations for any amount will be appreciated and acknowledged in the JUNIATA ECHO. Persons who are not familiar with the history of the college or who would like to make it known to others are requested to mention that fact when sending their money for the Gymnasium. Every donor of One Dollar or more will be presented with a copy of Prof. David Emmert's

REMINISCENCES OF JUNIATA COLLEGE

The first edition of this interesting account of Juniata's beginnings is exhausted and a second edition is now being bound. The popularity of the book has been such that it needs no advertising. The desire of the author to aid the college makes possible the above liberal offer in connection with donations to the Gymnasium. Send gifts promptly to

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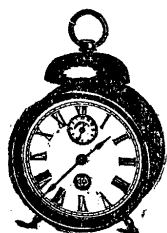
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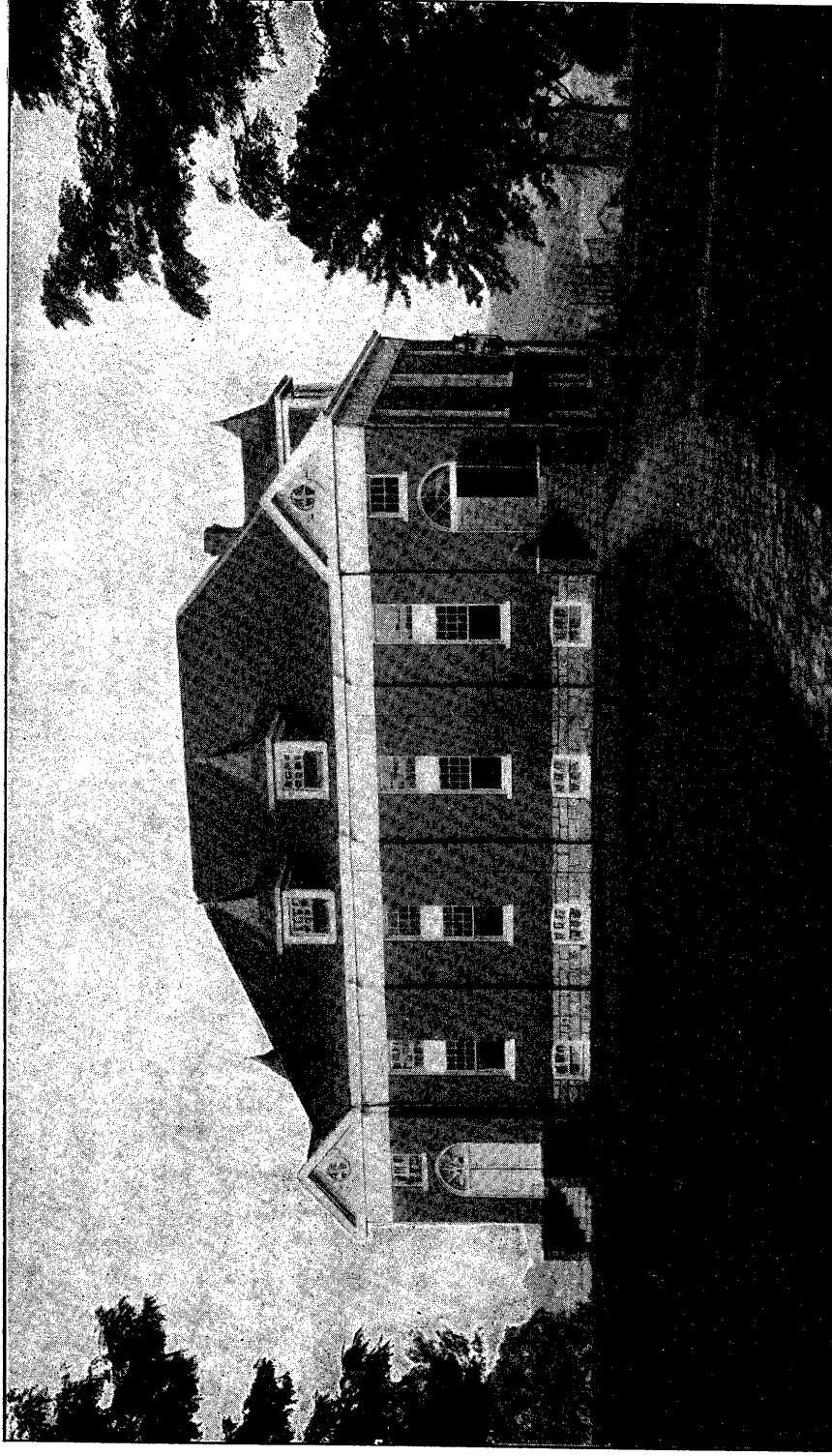
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Supplement to Juniata Echo, July, 1903.

Juniata

Echo

JUNIATA COLLEGE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

VOL. XII. No. 8.

OCTOBER, 1903.

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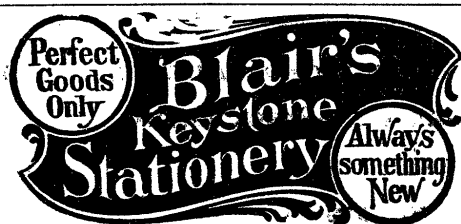
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Juniata Echo

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EDITORIALS

ANOTHER YEAR'S WORK at Juniata has begun, and College Hill is again the seat of busy activity. The established expectation from the beginning, that each year would bring a greater number of students than the previous one has been verified again, at the opening of the year of 1903-'04. The solid growth of this work is a source of great satisfaction to the friends of the cause, who have labored and sacrificed that posterity might reap the benefit.

In addition to the largest enrollment of any fall term, an encouraging feature is found in the fact that a greater number of students is taking advanced work in the regular college course. Regarding Juniata's curriculum in the light of a sufficiency of equipment for the man or woman who completes it, as a preparation for successful work, this is a cause for encouragement.

We build not in the air, or on an imaginary foundation, but upon a solid basis of successful work, so the Normal English Course furnishes the preparation that meets the conditions necessary for work, and further successful study.

The religious work of the school is carefully organized and embraces training on lines of work calculated to inspire a love for the Bible and its sacred teaching, and establish in the life of the student an element of strength and power that could not be attained in any other way, and build into the life a world love for souls. This is demonstrated by the fact that more than one hundred earnest, noble hearted young men and women are now engaged in the systematic study of Christian Missions. This feature of Juniata is telling in the work of the church for the world. With an anchored nucleus of six workers in India from among the children of Juniata the whole world will yet be brought under the influence of the religious teaching on College Hill at Huntingdon, as has already been attained in the field of the literary work.

The healthfulness of all the students is a matter for remark. No considerable number of people can be found anywhere that enjoys better health, and greater freedom from the ordinary ailments of the physical body than is found among the students of Juniata College. Every needed sanitary precaution is taken and

every healthful measure adopted that can minister to this end. No small amount of credit is due to the influence of the athletic exercises for the ladies and gentlemen, all of which are carefully organized under competent directors. *Mens sana in corpore sano*—yes, a sound mind needs a sound body for its harmonious development.

All the departments are thoroughly organized, each conducted by a master in the work, working in harmony to prepare men and women for the great responsibilities of life each year becoming more numerous, and the demand more exacting. Juniata is endeavoring, with fidelity, to keep abreast of this increasing demand.

THE DEMAND for educated men and women to fill responsible and lucrative positions never was as great in the history of the world as now. From the lowest class of literary work up to the highest there is a dearth of material to fill the places. The demand is urgent, and yet there are young men and women now in the schools idling away their precious time as though there were nothing to do, and others, with ability to fill high places are content to make only the preparation necessary to fill the lowest: still others who ought to be in school are spending the days for preparation, in the work that is away beneath their capacity. All labor is to be dignified, but there is no need of a young man with the ability to become a teacher, a college professor, a lawyer, minister or physician spending his time following the plough or digging in the trench. An education finds the place for which we are best suited in life's activities, and prepares us to fill it with credit to ourselves and satisfaction to others. Go to school. Go to Juniata, not to play and idle, but to work.

ENGLAND'S NAVAL WARS

We have fed our sea for a thousand years,
And she hails us still unfed;
There's never a wave of all her waves
But marks our English dead.
We have strewn our best to the weeds' unrest,
To the shark and the sheering gull;
If blood be the price of admiralty,
Good God, we have paid it full!

There's never a flood goes shoreward now
But lifts a keel we manned;
There's never an ebb goes seaward now
But drops our dead on the sand—
But drops our dead on the sands forlorn,
From the Ducies to the Swin;
If blood be the price of admiralty,
Good God, we have paid it in!

We must feed our sea for a thousand years,
For that is our doom and pride,
As it was when they sailed with the Golden
Hind,

Or the wreck that struck last tide;
Or the wreck that lies on the spouting reef
Where the ghastly blue lights flare;
If blood be the price of admiralty,
Good God, we have bought it fair!

—Rudyard Kipling.

CLASS HISTORY

From what I know of the class, and from what little experience in life I have had, it is not hard to sum up in a general way the character of it as determined by the character of its individual members. It is to be found in our motto: Think; Do. I doubt very much if any of us realized the full meaning of that motto, yet I thoroughly believe it to be characteristic, and I do know that there is no better with which to enter life. There are plenty of people who think, and plenty of people who do, but the people who think, and then do according to their "think" are not so plenty.

How some of us have been living up to our motto may be seen.

Mr. Bowser says he could not find time to get his thoughts together, but eventually they were collected by his

wife. He tells us that for a year after graduating he taught school; then he became an apprentice to a business man, counting greasy bolts, nails, and all small hardware material, that help to make up a vehicle. In six months he was promoted to the position of book-keeper, and in July, 1902, he became head book-keeper for two large companies located in one building, which position he still holds. Three years ago in the merry month of June he took to himself a wife from which union his second son, now the only one he has, bears the name of Joseph Edward. He lives in York, Pa.

From P. J. Briggs' letter we read: "BRIGGS BROS., DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, HAY, FEED, ETC. WE SELL AND RECOMMEND ROCHESTER HORSE AND CATTLE FOOD, SPECIAL POULTRY FOOD, AND THE ROCHESTER SURE VERMIN DESTROYER."

Of course we have no right to draw conclusions about West Decatur from this heading. He taught two years and then took up the mercantile business, at which he has been very successful. At school Porter was always harping on domestic economy. It has been a favorite subject with him ever since he expected to empty a bag of peaches into a lady friend's lap and instead poured out a peck of potatoes. Last September he got himself a pupil or a teacher, I do not know which, but at any rate, since then he has been keeping house.

Brillhart says: "I tried to teach the kids two years, but have since turned kid myself." He has still one year at Lehigh. He has changed very much since we knew him, especially in relation to the girls. Backward and meek at one time, he is now the reverse. And judging from his present disposition, it is not hard to tell what will soon happen. His work at Lehigh has been not only an

honor to our class but also to our Alma Mater. How he took prizes in English is a puzzle to me, but he got them just the same.

Miss Julia Chilcott writes from Pittsburgh that she has been teaching school ever since her graduation. She says these years have been characterized by the impulse which moved a great writer to say, "Young man, go West." She adds, "In justice to the young man however, I have not as yet overtaken him." From what she says about remaining in Pittsburgh unless she goes elsewhere to teach but one, she evidently intends to catch up to a young man somewhere soon.

From all appearances Joe Crowell has had some very wild experiences. He has been teaching school in winter and traveling in summer. As a teacher his success is evident, being now superintendent of the Bradford (Ohio) schools. As a traveler he has visited the greater portion of our western country, camping at times in the mountains and footing it across dry, parched plains without grub or water. His mustang had run away, leaving the alternative of walking fifty miles or starving and thirsting to death. Joe is still unmarried, but continues to admire the fair sex, so there is hope for him. He has taken work at Wooster University, and expects to be there this summer.

Miss Bertha Evans writes "that she is yet an inhabitant of ye old town of Huntingdon; has been, is now—but is not very particular about having the quotation completed. The first year after graduation she spent at home, working and studying. Since then she has been teaching in Huntingdon and acting as cook at home. She has traveled, too, and seen some of Nature's magnificent handiwork."

Edward Fahrney has fallen in love with Juniata and is still living with her. He says that with the exception of some "spats" with the girls, on subjects in which he was hardly an interested party, personally nothing unusual from the ordinary student life has happened.

Miss Hartzell writes from Warrensburg, Mo. She says her life is very similar one year after another. She lives with her aunt in Indianapolis about seven months in the year, and the remaining part spends in some other section of the country,—Ohio, Pennsylvania, and other states.

Joseph T. Haines lives on his farm near Sergeantsville, New Jersey, where he has been since leaving school. He says the most important event in his life was his marriage, and adds that it was a grand success and refers us to Brillhart.

L. J. Lehman writes from Johnstown. The year following his graduation he remained at Juniata, where he helped to get out our Class Book. The next he taught school, winding up with a term of private normal work. The following year he returned to Juniata for one term, and again taught a summer normal school, after which he traveled in Canada and visited the Buffalo Exposition. Each winter in fact he has taught or studied, and in summer has traveled. He has been elected to the ministry in his church, and been married dozens of times—in the local newspapers. At least no wife is in evidence.

M. T. Moomaw is connected with the Treasury Department in Washington, his duties being in the Secretary's Office. One year he spent in Waynesboro, in connection with some manufacturing plant, and while there won the heart of the one who now brightens his pathway. He then worked as stenog-

rapher for Uncle Sam in the office of Naval Constructor at Norfolk, Va. In December of 1900, he was transferred to Washington where he has risen rapidly since. He was recently offered a position as stenographer for the Panama Canal Commission, but on account of having to be in Panama for three months refused it."

W. I. Strayer, after a year of teaching, a spring term at Juniata and some experience in a furniture store, began the study of Mining Engineering and Surveying at the Cambria Steel Company's plant. Two years have been spent here, most of the time in connection with a railroad corps of surveyors.

Another noble farmer is Charles Studebaker. He taught school awhile, and took up a course by correspondence. As a diploma for proficiency in this he obtained a wife. He now sticks to his farm where he has a little two-year-old daughter for assistant.

Frank Widdowson has had two epochs in his life since graduation. For three years he was a banker, and has been studying medicine; but the greatest thing to be said of him, he says, is his escape from matrimony. The girls must be after him.

Miss Nell Wright sends us an announcement of her graduation from a Medical College, so it is now Dr. Nell. Except the year following our graduation when she has taught school she has been leading the life of a medical student in Philadelphia.

Milton Wright has followed the profession of teaching; and being an orator by nature, he obtained quite a reputation as a speaker at institutes, and upon all occasions that need some one to spout to the sentiment of "to the people, for the people, etc." In vacations he lives close to Nature, and being a rever-

end gentleman he lets his soul enlarge as he contemplates the infinite revelations of God."

Ellis G. Eyer* has elegant bachelor apartments at Tyrone. He takes his meals at a hotel conveniently located near his lodgings; and often asks himself the question if he could better his lot by enlarging his relations. He seems satisfied as he is, but frequently re-admits the old question; and taking certain strong susceptibilities into consideration, I think we should not be surprised if his private affairs should one day experience a sudden "turn." After teaching two years he went into business; first as enlarger of portraits, next as broker in real estate. In all of these pursuits he has had more than ordinary success.

My own fortunes I have not written down because—well from their rather extensive and varied nature they would occasion unpleasant comparisons by the side of your more modest performances. In the first place I stayed a year and a half longer than most of you up on "the hill," where my attainments in Latin were frequently the occasion of most agreeable sensations about Dr. Lyon's stomach. And when I went South (by advice of the Commissioner of Forestry who took notice of me directly) it was soon found that North Carolina could not tell much I didn't know already, and I was hustled off on a tour through the Gulf States. This becoming inadequate to my enlarging capacity I went to Germany, but *laws sakes!* Two months or so was all I needed there, and some of that time I was forced to spend in travel through Switzerland and France to stave off the ongwées. That's a disease that Frenchmen discovered, immediately upon which it became very popular in America too—that is, popular among the *real people*. Well, for formality's sake I

went back to Carolina until the period should elapse prescribed by official etiquette for all foresters to be on to their jobs, and then I was with alacrity chosen by his excellency the Governor to hold down the position of State Forester of Pennsylvania, which I have been doing chiefly at Harrisburg and Mont Alto, with a little mustache to assist me. Good-night!

*The remaining two individual histories are supplied by the deputy editor of the historian's MS. from his memory of their oral delivery on the night of the banquet; the first one, however, being briefly presented in the form of the rest, the last one unchanged except as occasioned by defective memory.

GEORGE H. WIRT, '98.

COLLEGE EVENTS

MISSIONARY MEETING OF OCTOBER 4

Sunday evening, Oct. 4th, will long be remembered by the students of Juniata College because of the wonderful impetus which was given to the mission spirit on that evening. The desire had been in the minds of some for a long time that the college should send and support a missionary in some foreign country, and last year this desire materialized when Rev. J. M. Blough was definitely chosen for the field of India. There were few in the college who had not had some active part in this movement, consequently when the announcement was made that his farewell to the college would be given on Sunday evening there was a deep interest manifested in the school.

A special program was prepared by a committee for the occasion. Three of our missionaries were present, Rev. Blough and his wife and Miss Mary Quinter. The meeting was called at seven o'clock by Prof. Haines. Rev. Lewis Keim, pastor of the Geiger Memorial Church, Philadelphia, and a student volunteer, opened with Scripture reading and prayer. Mrs. Blough then talked to us, urging that we be faithful to Christ and

the cause of truth. Miss Quinter gave a short talk in her earnest manner, convincing more by her christian life than by mere words.

Prof. I. Harvey Brumbaugh was on the program representing the school. He said that the school had done much for those who were going away, and they in return had done much for the school by their influence, because the power of the school depends on the character of its students. Prof. Swigart spoke for the church. He gave a short biography of each of the missionaries, and said that several years ago he had expressed the desire that he might live until the school would be represented by ten missionaries in the foreign field, and now the going of these three increases the number to six. He also said that he believed he would yet live to see the ten in the field. Mr. Blough spoke of the dignity of missionary work and the need of more workers.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Blough asked all to rise who were willing to give their lives to Christ wherever he would use them, and in a few moments between thirty and forty arose. Although probably the majority of these may never reach the foreign field yet we believe God will use some for that service; and we know so many consecrated lives cannot be at school without having their christian influence felt among the other students.

Miss Quinter left on October 7th for Waynesboro from which place she is supported. She went to New York on October 11th. Rev. and Mrs. Blough left Huntingdon for Philadelphia on October 9th where they remained until Sunday and then went to New York. Mr. Mahlon Weaver accompanied them as far as New York. Here they were joined by four other missionaries representing other church districts. The party of

seven sailed for Naples on Tuesday, October 13th, at 11 A. M., by steamer Lombardia. After spending several weeks in Italy they will sail in November for Bombay.

We wish them a safe journey and God's continuous presence throughout their lives.
J. W. SWIGART.

OHIO REUNION

The Reunion of the Ohio students of Juniata College was held Saturday, August 8th. As Pleasant Hill is near the center of the Juniata student community, it was decided to hold the Reunion there. At 10:30 A. M. students and friends began to assemble in the grove until about sixty people were present. The time until 1:30 P. M. was spent in a social manner.

Mr. Ora Hartle, '95, called the meeting to order. A short informal program consisting of college songs, addresses and recitations then followed. Prof. O. P. Hoover gave some very good suggestions concerning young men and women being more thoroughly prepared for their chosen professions. Prof. F. F. Holsopple then gave a short history of Juniata, what some of her boys and girls are doing, and what she can do for them. Mr. Weddle, who had been a delegate to the Northfield convention, made some very interesting remarks about the work done there and what a christian spirit prevailed, especially in the athletic work. A few impromptu talks were given by Mrs. Elizabeth Rosenberger, Miss Vinnie Mikesell, Mr. J. M. Pittenger and other Juniata friends.

At the close of the program Mr. Albert G. Weddle was chosen President, Mr. Joseph Crowel, Vice-President; Mrs. Vannas Billman, Treasurer, and Miss Mary Bashore, Secretary.

MARY E. BASHORE.

PEN MAR REUNION

The reunion of students and friends of Juniata College, of Southern Pennsylvania and Maryland, was held at Pen Mar, Md., on Thursday, August thirteenth. This was the largest and most enthusiastic meeting of the kind ever held in that locality. The place is ideal. The weather was pleasant. During the greater part of the day friends and old students were arriving, until at the meeting in the tabernacle in the afternoon, more than three hundred persons were present.

The forenoon was devoted to sight seeing. Pen Mar affords much pleasure to the lover of nature. At twelve o'clock the contents of the well filled dinner baskets were placed on tables and all partook of a genuine and most abundant picnic dinner. About one hundred and twenty-five enjoyed the dinner. At 2:30 p. m., was the time appointed for the meeting in the tabernacle. This meeting was presided over by Rev. Fred D. Anthony of the Normal English Class of '97. The meeting was opened by singing, followed with prayer by Prof. Haines. Prof. J. A. Myers was the first speaker. He called attention to the fundamental object in education, emphasizing that which is highest and best. He encouraged all to follow their best impulses. Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh, of the board of trustees, spoke of some of the problems Juniata had tried to solve, also of some of the difficulties she had met and overcome. He spoke of the sifting process that had been necessary, from time to time, in the selection of teachers; stating that it had always been the policy of Juniata to try to procure the best. He spoke of the progress and effect of new ideas, emphasizing the significance and endurance of truth. He encouraged all to press

forward toward the truth. Prof. A. H. Haines spoke of some of the problems facing the educational world, and asked what would be Juniata's attitude toward these problems. He said he believed Juniata would meet and help to solve these questions by hard work and well thought out plans. The Rev. Tombaugh of Hagerstown, a student in the early history of the school, was called upon for some words. He responded in some well chosen and directed remarks. Proper spiritual training and character building he placed as foremost in an educational career.

Prof. C. C. Johnson spoke of the product of Juniata, as found in her graduates and students. He said the most of Juniata's students have the right perspective of life and that this attitude is soon discovered, and in the main appreciated, by those with whom they associate.

Dr. Gaius M. Brumbaugh of Washington, D. C., gave a short talk on the value of old students keeping in close touch and sympathy with their Alma Mater. A few College Songs were sung and a closing prayer was offered. Social chatting was indulged in until about 5:30 o'clock, at which time lunch was served to about one hundred and fifty persons. Thus closed a very enjoyable and profitable day. All felt that the cause of education in general, and that of Juniata College in particular, were worthy of much earnest effort and sacrifice. A word of commendation can be worthily said of the loyal students and friends of Juniata of Waynesboro, Hagerstown and vicinity, who so unstintingly provide for the pleasure and comfort of those who are to share their kind hospitality. May Juniata ever prove herself worthy of their confidence and support.

A. H. H.

SOMERSET REUNION

The Juniata reunion for Somerset County was held at Meyersdale, August 26. A program for a day and an evening meeting was prepared. It was planned that the day meeting should be in a grove near town and the evening meeting in the church. Rain during the previous night and early morning interfered with the gathering in the grove, and in consequence both meetings were at the church. By noon a good company of students and their friends had assembled with jovial spirits and plenty of good things to eat. The bountiful dinner was spread in the basement of the church. Later in the day many more came in, so that by the time of opening of the afternoon literary exercises, the church was quite crowded. Recitations, addresses, essays and music, held the audience for fully two hours. The meeting in the evening was largely attended. The addresses were mainly educational. Throughout the meetings a genuine "Juniata" enthusiasm prevailed. The students of last session and of recent years were naturally largely represented, but there were some who were among the early pioneers of the institution, dating back as far as the late seventies and early eighties. They came glad to be identified with a movement which, after twenty-five years, presented evidence of such healthy growth and unabated zeal. The college was represented by Professors Myers, Blough and the writer. This was the first meeting of the kind for Somerset County. The occasion was most pleasant in every way. From the loyalty of students, the appreciation of parents, and the enthusiasm of friends, we may look forward to the Somerset County Reunion as an annual event for the future.

DAVID EMMERT.

WAHNEETA SOCIETY NOTES

This Society has for its motto, "Above us blows the rose which we should pluck". If we should put any more to this phrase, it would be, activity and loyalty, which are expected and demanded of each member.

Its well organized, disciplined and systematic management is an incentive to those who wish to begin the year's work.

The first public meeting was held on Friday evening, Sept. 25, 1903. A large and attentive audience was proof that the society had done noble work before.

A thing is often known by the respect paid to it. Can this not be applied to the Wahneeta, their programs, and their integrity of Spirit?

When something is sought after it is because of its intrinsic worth and future prospects. So this society is being sought by many new members. It is not only glad for them, but knows it can do a great amount of good for them.

GALEN K. WALKER.

ORIENTAL SOCIETY NOTES

"We know no zenith."

This has been the best fall opening in the history of Juniata College and the Oriental Society shares in the general prosperity. She has received many new members into her folds and has a bright future before her.

We are glad for the privilege of sending greetings to the old Orientals through the columns of the ECHO.

The society has organized a base ball team with B. T. Kable as captain. A game played between the two societies Oct. 2nd resulted in a score of 11 to 12, in favor of the Wahneetas. Though defeated we are by no means discouraged and have hopes of giving different re-

ports from the games yet to be played.

As it is one of the aims of the society to develop in each of its members and in those who attend its meetings, a knowledge of and a love for good literature, the society has been devoting an occasional program to the life and work of those men who have made our literature. A program was rendered on October 9th on the life and works of Washington Irving, with a few scenes from *Rip Van Winkle*.

S. M. HESS.

PERSONALS

Paul Swigart is working at Blair's.

Mrs. Oller is again in charge of the kitchen department.

Ellis Eyer, of Tyrone, visited the college on Thursday, Oct. 8th.

Chester Fetterhoof spent October 11th with home people at Spruce Creek, Pa.

M. J. Weaver accompanied the sailing missionaries as far as New York harbor.

Chalmers S. Brumbaugh succeeds W. A. Price as managing editor of the ECHO.

Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh, our Editor-in-Chief, made a trip to Chicago, Oct. 2, 3 and 4.

Chas. Welch is doing editorial work on the *Mount Union Times*, published by his father.

Miss Myrtle Shumaker, who is teaching in the West Huntingdon schools, is boarding in the college.

W. C. Wertz and Jesse C. Detwiler spent Sunday, Oct. 11th, at the latter's home at Belleville, Pa.

Misses Clara and Alice Fetterhoof, of Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, spent October 9th at the college.

Prof. Hoover is living in the college house on the corner of the campus where Prof. Hodges formerly lived.

Walter Peoples spent the summer working in Erie City. Swigart and Hess were in the same country.

Ira Fluck, a student of last year, is a student at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., this year.

H. F. Sanger left on October 10th for a few days' visit to his brother, S. S. Sanger in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. J. T. Clark, of Lincoln, Nebraska, is spending a month with her daughter, Miss Rose Clark, instructor in Pianoforte Music.

Miss Minnie Will, of Elizabethtown, Pa., reports her father as gaining slowly. Mr. Will has been seriously ill all spring and summer.

Miss Ida Summy is teaching a school at her home this winter with seventy-eight enrolled. Miss Summy sends greetings to Juniata.

Albert S. Weddle left Juniata on September 28th to enter the University of Pennsylvania, much to the regret of his many friends.

Miss Emma B. Johnson, Uniontown, Pa., spent the past couple weeks with her brother, Prof. C. C. Johnson and wife, at the college.

Messrs. Ira Downey, of Downsville, Md., and Fred M. Miller, of Sharpsburg, Md., spent October 3rd 4th and 5th, at their respective homes.

Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh preached in the College Chapel on Sunday, September 21st, and in chapel on Monday he left some thots for us to "hatch on."

Prof. C. C. Johnson has utilized the room under "the book room" as a class room. Maps, pictures, etc., make it a cozy room for the department of History and Civics.

D. K. Kurtz has charge of 4th Founders, northwest wing, and Walter Peoples has Students' Hall. Otherwise the hall teachers are the same as last year.

Vaughn Axtel, of the last year's college quartet, is at Auburn Seminary, New York, this year. It is not likely that the quartet will be reorganized this year.

Brown Miller visited at his home in Bedford county over Sunday, October 11th. He attended the communion at the Woodbury church on October 10th.

Recently Mr. Nichols, our steward, tried to ride a coaster brake wheel and ran into a maple tree. He was knocked unconscious and for a time was a pretty sick man.

Joseph I. Johnson, of Uniontown, Pa., arrived at Juniata on October 11th to spend several days with his brother, Prof. C. C. Johnson, and was warmly greeted by his former classmates.

Miss Spanogle takes the place held last year by Miss Mikesell as matron and physical director for the ladies. She has taken the work in physical culture and the ladies expect happy times in the Gym.

Samuel M. Hess has moved over to the Orphan's Home and has charge there. He seems to be very popular among the children. Mr. Odgers, of Philadelphia, takes his place as bell ringer.

Miss Mabel Stryker, of Alexandria, Pa., who was a Juniata student two years ago, and attended Wilson college last year, entered Drexel Institute at Philadelphia this fall to take a library course.

On his return to Juniata this fall, Chalmers Brumbaugh stopped over Sunday in Philadelphia at Miss Gibbon's

home, coming up with her on Monday, enrollment day.

Miss Margaret Wilson was called from her studies at the college on October 7th to her home at Sergeantville, N. J., because of the illness of her sister Miss Mary Wilson.

Miss Maybelle G. Reynolds has a position as book-keeper with the Lewistown Iron Works, of that place. Her many friends at the college are expecting a visit from her this month.

Prof. F. F. Holsopple, Misses Myra Hoffman, Della Bechtel, Hannah Jennings, Emma Schaeffer, and Messrs J. W. Swigart, Josiah Weaver, Emory Zook attended communion at James Creek on October 10th.

Robert Templeton, of Covington, Ohio, a marine on the U. S. S. Texas, spent Thursday, October 8th, at the college as the guest of Wilbur Mikesell, while enroute to Brooklyn, N. Y., where the Texas is undergoing repairs.

Prof. Arthur Wakefield, formerly instructor of Latin and Greek at this place, but now of Kent's Hill, Maine, was married on August 12, to Miss Mabel Herrick Leonard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Leonard, of Edgewood, R. I.

Rev. J. B. Miller, of Woodbury, Bedford county, spent September 28th at Juniata with his son, Brown Miller, while in the Huntingdon congregation in the interest of the Old Folks' Home of the district.

Miss Minnie B. Frock expected to open her school on the 14th of September, but the school house having burned she will be delayed in beginning. The ECHO extends sympathy and best wishes.

Miss Helen W. Gibbons, our Modern Language teacher, during the summer months made an extended visit among Juniata people at Waynesboro and Hagerstown, and included in her trip the battlefields of Gettysburg and Antietam. A notable fact was the expansion of the Juniata corner in her heart.

Miss Bessie Rohrer, of Waynesboro, Pa., visited friends in Huntingdon from September 30th to October 7th, and received the glad hand from many friends at Juniata. Miss Mary Quinter accompanied her to Waynesboro on the latter date for the farewell meetings at that place.

Prof. F. F. Holsopple spent Sunday, October 4th, with his brother, Ira Holsopple, at Green Tree, Montgomery county, Pa., and preached in the Green Tree church in the morning. On Monday, October 5th, he attended the funeral of Aaron Keiter, a florist, and who was an old friend of Juniata.

Miss Madilla Moyer writes us from Hamilton, Ontario, saying she has located there for the winter and will pursue Musical instruction at the "Hamilton Conservatory of Music." Her stay has been one round of pleasurable excursions but "Dear old Pennsylvania" still has a place in her affections.

Misses Mary Hershberger, Fern Coppock, Margaret Griffith and Bessie Nyceum and Harry Karnes made up a jolly party which spent October 10th and 11th, at the home of the former at Everett, Pa. Chestnutting was one of the main features of the trip and their friends were not forgotten when they returned.

Assistant Secretary Williams, of the Pennsylvania Forestry Commission, visited Juniata on September 24th and

made an interesting address at the chapel exercises. He told of the attention given to forestry in Germany and dwelt at considerable length on the efforts to save the forests of this state and of the establishment of White Pine Consumptive Camp and the School of Forestry, near Mont Alto, in Franklin county.

Miss Mary E. Bartholow, who has charge of the department of Stenography and Typewriting, spent a very pleasant and profitable summer's vacation at Ann Arbor, Michigan. While at this place one of the chief pleasures was the opportunity to attend lectures and musical concerts given by the management of the summer school of the University of Michigan, which is situated at Ann Arbor. Miss Bartholow was attending the summer session of the National Short Hand Teachers' Association.

ALUMNI NOTES

Charles Brillhart, '03, is teaching school about two miles from his home.

Miss Sarah H. Detwiler, '03, is teaching the advanced grade at Allensville.

Miss Ethel T. McCarthy, Academy, '02, has entered Swathmore College as a Freshman.

Cloy G. Brumbaugh, '01, and Cloyd Ewing, '01, are students in the University of Pennsylvania.

Miss Mae Williams, '03, is teaching a school of about twenty-five pupils near Rainsburg, Pa.

Miss Olive Replogle, '03, former Alumni Editor of the ECHO, is staying at her home in New Enterprise.

Three of our boys—Frank Widdowson '99, Erwin Briggs, '00, and Harry Shoenthal are at Jefferson Medical this year.

Harvey Emmert, '03, has returned to Juniata and entered as a Freshmen in the Classical Course.

Wm. Trostle, who graduated last year in the Arts Course, is principal in the second ward building of the Huntingdon schools.

Adams S. Bowser, '03, who is principal of the Worthington, Pa., schools, expects to send some students to Juniata in the near future.

Homer Sanger, '02, has returned to take the Business Course. He is Assistant Business Manager of the ECHO for this year.

Jas. Widdowson, College, '03, who is principal of the schools of Petersburg, has called at the college several times since school opened.

Frank R. Widdowson, '98, has entered Jefferson Medical College. He called on his brother and friends at Juniata on his way to the college.

Fred Good, '03, has accepted a position as principal of the Cimbria Mines schools. He made us a short visit on his way to his work.

Miss Elizabeth Rosenberger, '97, was lately married to Maurice Mikesell, at at her home in Leipsic, Ohio. We all wish her much happiness.

John Pittenger, College, '02, who is now Professor of Natural Sciences in the college at Elizabethtown, Pa., was with us over Sunday, October 4th.

S. S. Sanger, one of Juniata's old students, is about to complete a course in Stenography and Typewriting in Tanner's Business College, Washington, D. C.

Erwin S. Briggs sends kindly greetings, and his renewal to the ECHO, from

Jefferson Medical College, where he and two other Juniata boys, Shoenthal and Widdowson, are preparing for the practice of medicine.

Rev. Lewis M. Keim, College, '01, pastor of Geiger Memorial Church, Philadelphia, and his wife were here for the communion services, October 3rd. Rev. Keim preached a very interesting sermon in the chapel on Sunday morning.

Earl Miller, '03, has entered the Law department of the Southern Normal University, Huntington, Tenn. He writes of the advantages afforded by the University in his special line of study and sends best wishes to his Juniata friends.

J. M. Blough, College '03, with his wife, who is better known to Juniata students as Miss Anna Detwiler, left Huntingdon on Friday, October 9th, enroute to India where they will devote their time and energies to the salvation of souls.

Miss Mary N. Quinter, '93, joined Mr. and Mrs. Blough in New York and went with them as a missionary to India. Juniata feels a great interest in these sons and daughters who go to the foreign field, and her heartfelt prayers and best wishes accompany them. May the Lord richly bless them and reward them for their labors.

Roland Howe, '94, is chairman of the Correspondence Department of the Christian Endeavor Union of Philadelphia. This committee aims to keep informed of all young people coming to or going from the city, to learn their address and denominational preference, so that they may be speedily and pleasantly located in the church of their choice. This is a grand movement to keep young people in touch with and interested in the church. Any ECHO reader knowing

of a person moving to the city will aid in this good work by giving the desired information to Roland, 2526 N. 18th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A WORD FROM AN ALUMNUS

(From the *Mount Union Times*.)

Miss Esther Fuller, of this place, who for several years past has been industriously engaged in teaching instrumental music here, and near here, has recently closed a series of lessons at Newton Hamilton. Besides the organization of a large and successful class there, she has apparently reached the culmination in her teaching by having an enrollment of over twenty-five pupils in Mount Union at the present time. Her work has been duly successful and the majority of her patronage has come, unsolicited. This fact without doubt is determined from the efficiency of her work and the progress and ultimate success of her pupils.

MIKESSELL-ROSENBERGER

On Thursday, September 10th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Israel Rosenberger, occurred the marriage of their daughter, Elizabeth, to Mr. Maurice Nielson Mikesell of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The ceremony was performed at high noon by the bride's uncle, Rev. Edward Rosenberger. A two course lunch was then served after which congratulations were tendered as opportunity presented. The guests present were friends from Leipsic, McComb, Covington, and Cleveland.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the bridal party started on a lake trip to Mackinac. Those who accompanied them to the train expressed their parting good wish in a copious shower of rice.

After October they will live in Pittsburg in their new home. Mr. and

Mrs. Mikesell were both former students of Juniata, and the ECHO tenders them most cordial congratulations.

ITEMS

There are many young people at Juniata.

The boys have appeared in the new Juniata base ball suits.

The ladies have already begun to play basket ball in the Gym.

A large coal supply has been laid in for the coming winter.

All the rooms in Students' Hall were whitened during the summer.

The music department has begun its Wednesday evening recitals.

Many orders for tennis goods have been received at the book-room.

A bright new brussels carpet in chapel. Rag carpet not good enough.

Do you have a college song book? You can get one at the book room.

The Standing Stone National Bank has just closed a very prosperous year.

The furnishing of the parlor only needs new curtains to make it complete.

"While you sleep here, we will carry on your work in India."—Mr. J. M. Blough.

The first thing any education ought to give a man is character, and the second worth.

Electric light in the halls now. Next in the rooms. What we need is a plant of our own.

College doesn't make fools: it develops them. It doesn't make bright men, it develops them.

It has been decided that the tennis association will purchase no more tennis balls.

Some of the boys who were canvassing were not as successful as they had expected.

This has been a splendid summer for the lawn. We begin to be proud of the "Campus" as never before.

The presidents of Lordsburg, Bridgewater, and Elizabethtown colleges are all Juniata graduates.

At the Saturday evening chapel exercises we always sing number forty in "In Excelsis"—"Day is dying in the west."

The Huntingdon church held a communion service in the college on the evening of October 3rd. A large number communed.

We much need some new equipment in the Gymnasium. If you want to be held in pleasant remembrance, contribute something to it.

The account of the Bedford County students' reunion will appear in the November issue. Excessive duties of the Acting President delayed the copy.

Several new tennis courts have been projected and even begun but as yet nothing has been done. The two courts in use are engaged several days ahead and there is need of new courts.

The Lyceum has organized and is planning for extensive and intensive inter-collegiate debates this year. Debates should be held between and among all the departments of the college.

Every Juniatan should patronize our advertisers. You will find them the best professional and business men of the town. They will give you fair treatment and are loyal friends of the ECHO.

Once a boy came here to school. He was not large nor more strong than others.

He went on the field, trained, kept at it and to day is the best runner at Juniata. Moral. Go thou and do likewise.

The Wahneetas report many new forms around their camp fires and the tribe is very prosperous. Altho the old warriors are missed yet others take their places and the councils as ever are full of wisdom.

A new class schedule has been instituted. The arithmetic classes recite at 9:45 instead of immediately after chapel. Work does not begin until 1:15 and then the period beginning at 3:30 is the last of the afternoon work.

During last summer more improvements were made around the college than ever before. Ladies Hall was repainted and repapered, as were also many rooms. Indeed improvements are too numerous to mention.

Already five automobiles in town and four on the road. Mr. Vuille, for sometime photographer, has aroused considerable enthusiasm and promises that next year there will be a larger number here. He is salesman for all makes.

A \$40,000 bank building and a \$20,000 post office building are nearing completion in town now. Indeed Huntingdon is having quite a boom. The Keystone Boiler and Radiator Company is constantly adding to its force of men.

There are a lot of valuable old papers in the basement of Students' Hall. These belong to the Cassell Library and are most interesting. For lack of space in the library vault a great many government books must also be kept in the basement.

There may be other schools whose curricula are stronger than those of Juniata College; but there are few indeed where may be heard such strong,

sturdy talks, such good advice, such influences inspiring only toward the good and noble.

There was the largest registration this fall that was ever made in the history of the school. Over 200 have registered. The highest ever before was 168. Progress, growth, activity, success for Juniata: the mother of sturdy and virtuous manhood and womanhood.

The advertisers make the ECHO possible. Simply the cost of publishing the ECHO is more than we get for it:—the advertisements are necessary. Look up those who advertise and patronize them. They are the best merchants of town and richly deserve your trade.

Once it was thought a wild phantasy when one said that the influence of Juniata would be felt over the United States. To-day the sun never sets on Juniata and her influence. She has become the mother of colleges—Elizabethtown and Lordsburg prove it. Our missionaries in India carry on our influence and work.

The following classes have been organized in the Biblical department of the school.—New Testament Greek, two classes; Hebrew, Church History, History of the Reformation, Theism, Biblical Literature, Bible History, History of Philosophy. Classes in life of Christ and Exegesis will be provided for later in the year. Over one hundred students are engaged in the study of the history of Christian Missions.

If you go down into the laboratory you will likely find Prof. Myers among a half dozen old sewing machines making whirling tables and color machines to supplement our equipment. He had hoped to raise a thousand dollars for this purpose, but having not quite succeeded, he is determined to have a good equip-

ment. Some of his machines are wonders, and as he says, do the work as well as more costly apparatus. Nevertheless he will appreciate all help.

The students of Juniata and Mifflin counties enjoyed a very pleasant reunion at Shirey's Grove just beyond the suburbs of Lewistown. The day was most delightful, and while the attendance was not so large as on some former occasions, the interest was not lessened. The greater part of the day was given over to social enjoyment, renewing old acquaintances and making new ones. After a most bountiful repast, there was some speech making, recitations and singing, and the hours seemed to fly all too fast. Everybody voted it a good day.

The opening of the Fall Term has brought us many new students, and especially so in the Business Department. The daily attendance of twenty-five earnest young people shows that the idea is no longer prevalent at Juniata that business can be carried on without preparation for it. The literary advantages to be had in connection with the Business Course at Juniata make it a desirable school for those seeking instruction in that line. Each year the department prepares a number of young people for active service in the field of Book-keeping, Stenography, and Typewriting.

Not long ago a fox chase was organized on college hill. The foxes—Messrs Emmert, Zook and Norman Brumbaugh—had ten minutes start and led the course across the country through the woods and out the Petersburg road, then back across by Orbison's Grove and back in a large circle. Often the trail—torn bits of paper—was hard to find but the hounds went gaily up and down hills, over meadows, through woods, and gave the foxes a gallant chase. The

ladies were much interested and followed the race with great enthusiasm altho they had to follow mostly with their eyes.

The Mission Study Classes of Juniata College have again been organized. And because of the interest shown the Faculty has given the first period of every Wednesday in which to recite this study so that clear brains may be devoted to this, the greatest theme of college life. Two classes recite in "Protestant Missions" and three in "Effective Workers in Needy Fields." It is believed that the quiet enthusiasm manifested by the students who taken part in this movement will speak for much in the deepening of their religious convictions, and have its influence on the religious life of the institution.

Recently instead of having band meeting all met in the Library and heard the reports of the delegates to the Lake George and Northfield Conferences. Miss Baker, who had been to the Y. W. C. A. conference at Silver Bay, Lake George, gave a talk that was overflowing with spirit of loyalty to Christ and for more prayerfulness. All felt deeply impressed. Messrs. Weaver, Van Dyke, and Weddle, told of the great influence and power of Northfield—how that strongest men in the colleges, athletics and college work, were the leaders of the movement toward a virile, enthusiastic christianity. It is the college and the college life which must and which is, as never before, developing the missionary and evangelizing spirit of the day.

EXCHANGES

At times the Exchange editor feels somewhat perplexed over his work. Just how to avoid monotony in expression is not easy to determine. Editors

certainly cannot value very highly a notice of their paper if they feel that such notice has been cast in a common mould in the Exchange Department. In our comments we shall endeavor to give the distinct impressions we receive from the different journals, hoping that the difference in spirit of the various Exchanges will relieve much of the tendency to monotony.

We hope that any statements we may make whether complimentary or suggestive will be taken in the friendly spirit in which they are given, and in return we expect to show the same spirit toward those who have anything to say about us.

Among the college papers which come to our table there is none which shows more the spirit of the institution which it represents than the *Haverfordian*. We can, while we read this journal, feel a spirit of loyalty among the students of Haverford. In appearance and contents the paper has a dignity which reflects credit upon the institution and upon the editors.

The *Lafayette* this year, as before, is full of life. Each week it moves its readers along as life at Lafayette progresses, a feature which must surely be appreciated by the Alumni.

We welcome again this year our friend from the Pacific coast, *The School Echo*; in cover and contents attractive, and fully devoted to the cause of the institution which it represents. A number of instructive articles appear in the October number.

A new visitor, *The Purple and Gold*, from Ashland College. It is awake to the interests of the college, and interesting to us because our former Professor Hodges is located at Ashland this year.

Good Housekeeping for October has out done itself in interest both for those who have homes to care for and for those who do not. The "discovery and experiment" paragraphs are especially helpful this month. The "suggestions for Halloween" are specially good and should be read by all who anticipate having a Halloween party. "California Girls" is an excellent description of the beauty, and healthfulness of the girls there. To appreciate the magazine one must read it monthly: Published by the Philips Pub. Co., Springfield, Mass.

While Mr. John Fox's "*The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come*," published by Scribners, (\$1.50) might in the style of its title lead one to expect some distinctively religious story, or at least a story with a strong religious vein running throughout, and so is slightly deceiving, yet it must be admitted that the title is quite catchy and indeed aptly applied. The little hero has you immediately. The portrayal of the real boy in him is vivid and in facts strangely beautiful, but one never feels that the author has lost his boy for the sake of art. The contrast between the Mountains and the Settle-

ments is full of suggestions arising from the distinct but not harsh differences peculiar to our Complex American society. The chain of the ante-bellum Southern life of the semi-manorial type plays easily through the fabric of the story, and one comes to love and honor old Squire Ruford because he loves the boy so sincerely. The number of striking crises in the boy's career, even during the war, is not too great for probability. The fact of united action between northern and southern forces to suppress rough and irresponsible mountain warfare is historically correct, although it is seldom cited. The book is fascinating, human, and wholesome.

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BUILDINGS.

Five large buildings are located on the college campus of ten acres. These buildings make complete provision for the work of instruction and comfort of students. The dormitories are furnished with steam heat and baths. The Dining Room is a large, airy room covering an entire floor of one of the buildings. An Infirmary with an experienced nurse in attendance is provided for any who may become sick.

EQUIPMENT.

The College Library contains 20,000 volumes and is open to the students for daily reference. Several hundred volumes are added each year, so that the newest and best books are made to supplement class work. The Physical, Chemical, Geological and Biological Laboratories are stocked with the apparatus and specimens necessary to do thorough scientific work, and students are trained in a practical use of the material at hand.

COURSES.

The Courses are Classical, Academy, Normal English, Bible, Music and Business. Each course is distinct, with instructors trained for their respective departments and offering special advantage in their particular fields. The good, thorough work of the college is its main working capital while the substantial buildings and complete equipment are evidence of its progression.

STUDENT LIFE.

The students live in the college dormitories in association with the Faculty and each other. A home-like atmosphere pervades the institution. The Gymnasium and Athletic Field are the centres of physical training and exercise and contribute to both the pleasures and health of the students. Literary societies and debating clubs contribute to the intellectual life of the college. A strong Christian spirit, which determines standards of conduct and which pervades all parts of the student life, is a special characteristic of the institution.

With an attractive location, spacious buildings, complete equipment, well graded courses of study, efficient teachers, and pleasant student life, Juniata College offers every inducement to prospective students.

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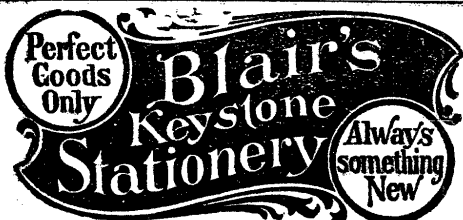
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EDITORIALS

IN THE midst of our hustle and bustle up here on the Hill do we ever stop to analyze ourselves? What are we here for, what are we getting;—and, if anything, how can we know it? “A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.” We can get so little learning,—or much arranged so narrowly,—that the result is a self-centered individual no larger than the realm in which he moves. In other words, the tendency is to become narrow-minded; to worship our own standard, and deprecate all who do not conform to it.

On the other hand, if we are getting something and that something is implanting in us the truest and highest worth, how can we know it? It should be true that the more we study the less we know, paradoxical as it may seem. That is, for everything we learn, there should open up an infinitely larger unknown; or better, the more actual knowledge we procure, the greater relatively, should appear to us the extensivity of what we do not know. If such be the case there is evidence of a healthy state of mind. To make the statement broader

and more inclusive,—we are here to learn, but far more to unlearn. We are here to store up knowledge, but far beyond that to apprise ourselves of the awful fact that there exists a vast unknown that we *do* not, *may* not, *can* not know. When we thus become informed of our real significance, or possibly insignificance, our real worth comes into existence. It marks the birth of a mind of infinitely more value in this complex world, than it was before. It means, not an individual who thinks himself right, and everybody wrong who doesn't act and believe as he does, but an individual who is tolerant and charitable,—in a word *broad-minded*. C. S. B.

TOO OFTEN the student, while wrapped up in his books, forgets that that is not the only fount from which he should lay by a store. Lately the whole school took a day off for a trip to “Old Terrace.” To how many of us did that seem more than a mere time of idling, more than mere recreation after a prolonged period of daily routine? What I mean is this, did we commune with Nature,—for after all, that is to tell the truth recreation,—or did we pass a

day idly and blankly, and that on a trip to the mountain because it had to be spent somewhere? We cannot give Nature too prominent a place in our educational make-up. The beautiful Autumn colorings, the rugged and artistic disorder displayed on all sides of us, and the silent lessons so eloquently taught us, should find receptive soil in our natures. We cannot regard ourselves as being evenly developed if we find nothing to appreciate in God's great out-of-doors. Rightly appreciated this trip and others like it should be worth a week of classroom work to us. We cannot be children of the "New education" if the source of sources from which we feed is only the dry old crusty pages bound between titled pasteboards rather than God's great open book of Nature.

C. S. B.

BEAUTIES OF TENNYSON

Although ten years have passed since Tennyson's death, and half a century since the appearance of some of his best works, his last biographer can claim with truth that he still holds the field in poetry, that none has come forth even to challenge his crown. Sir Alfred Lyall gives a wisely balanced estimate of his complete works which will prove the final and authoritative judgment of the twentieth century on the supreme poet of the Victorian age.

Men were surprised with a pleasing surprise when Tennyson appeared in the poetic world, at once for the greatest poet of his country and his time. The potent generation of poets who had just died out had passed like a whirlwind. Like their forerunners of the sixteenth century, they had carried everything to its extreme. Some had culled gigantic legends, piled up dreams, ransacked the East, Greece, Arabia, the

Middle Ages, and overloaded the human imagination with hues and fancies from every clime. Others had buried themselves in Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy. Others made a medley of crime and heroism—had conducted, through darkness and flashes of lightning, a train of contorted and terrible figures, desperate with remorse, relieved by their grandeur. On the going out of the imaginative, sentimental, and satanic school Tennyson appeared exquisite. All the forms and ideas which had pleased them were found in him, but purified, modulated—set in a splendid style. He completed an Age. His poetry was like the lovely evenings in summer.

He belongs to that class of poets who strike their roots deep into their native soil. The Lincolnshire worlds are interesting to us because of the place given to their streams and trees and village gardens, in the poems now read throughout the English speaking world. He looked for pretty rustic scenes, touching remembrances, curious or pure sentiments, and made them into elegies, pastorals, and idyls. He wrote in every accent, and delighted in entering into the feelings of his age. He wrote of St. Agnes, St. Simeon, Ulysses, Lady Clare. He imitated alternately Homer and Chaucer, Theocritus and Spencer, the Old English poets and the Arabian poets. He gave life successively to the little real events of English life, and great fantastic adventures of extinguished chivalry. He was like the musicians who use their bows in the service of many masters. He strayed through nature and history with no foregone conclusions, bent on feeling, culling whatever was charming to him. This charming dreamer was not simply a dilettante, but plainly a college man. A student of many literatures, and, though an English-

man to the core, alive to suggestions from Italian and Grecian sources, his Gothic feeling is manifested in "The Lady Shalott," his classicism in "Ænone." At the age of thirty the queen had justified the public favor by creating him Poet Laureate.

A great writer declares him a more genuine poet than Lord Byron, and maintains that nothing so perfect has been since Shakespeare. The students at Oxford put Tennyson's works between "An annotated Euripides and a handbook of scholastic philosophy." An American poet, himself finely gifted with lyrical ear, was so impressed by Tennyson's method that in perfect sincerity he pronounced him the noblest poet that ever lived. If he had said the noblest artist and confined his judgment to lyrists of the English tongue he possibly would have made no exaggeration. We must admit that in technical excellence, as an artist in verse, Tennyson is the greatest of modern poets. In his verse he is as truly the "glass of fashion and the mould of form of the Victorian generation, as Spenser was of the Elizabethan court, Milton of the Protectorate, Pope of the reign of Queen Anne."

His verse charms youths and artists by its sentiment and beauty, and its thought takes hold of thinkers and men of the world. Tennyson knew not only that art when followed for its own sake is alluring, but that, when used as a means of expressing what can not otherwise be revealed, it becomes seraphic. Since the period of the "Essay on Man," from what writer can you cull so many wise and fine proverbial phrases as from the poet who says:

"Howe'er it be, it seems to me,
'Tis only noble to be good;
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

"Things seen are mightier than things heard."

"Tis better to have loved and lost,
Than never to have loved at all."

He puts the theory of evolution in a couplet when he sings:

"One far-off divine event,
To which the whole creation moves."

Such beauties as these occur in multitudes, and literally make up the body of the Laureate's song. We feel his true and intense human sympathy. It is only natural to conclude that he kept one of the largest, kindest, warmest human hearts that ever beat. "In Memoriam" sets forth this truth with wonderful power. It would not be easy to name any other poem of such length, so faultless in form, so consummated in music and in harmony. It is one of the triumphs of English poetry. Its great success is due to its sympathetic affinity with the spiritual aspirations and intellectual dilemmas of its time. The poet leads us to a cloudy height, and though it is not his business to satisfy the strict philosophical inquirer, he offers to all wandering souls a refuge in the Faith,

"Strong Son of God, immortal Love,
Whom we, that have not seen thy face,
By faith, and faith alone, embrace,
Believing where we cannot prove."

Tennyson's intellect has full sweep in this elegiac poem. In it are concentrated his wisest reflections upon life, death, and immortality, the worlds within and without. The grave majestic hymnal measure swells like the peal of an organ, yet acts as a break on undue spasmodic outbursts of discordant grief. His suffering over his loss was of the keenest, yet he could see with his poetic eye his own dear friend when he says:

"Thy voice is on the rolling air;
I hear thee where the waters run;
Thou standest in the rising sun,
And in the setting thou art fair."

"They do not die,
Nor lose their mortal sympathy
Nor change to us, although they change."

"The Princess" is another masterpiece for which even the least friendly critic has never had anything but praise. It is a theme that gave scope to every one of the Laureate's gifts—his fancy, his exquisite sense of beauty both material and moral, his glowing imagination and deep sense of purity, the reign of love, the perfection of woman. It is an illustration of woman's struggles, aspirations, and proper sphere; and the conclusion is one wherewith the instincts of cultured people are so thoroughly in accord, that some are used to answer, when asked to present their views on the "Woman Question," you will find it at the close of "The Princess."

She stretched her arm and call'd,
Across the tumult and the tumult fell."

Since the day of "Paradise Lost" where would we find a narrative poem so great as Tennyson's epic of chivalry, "Idyls of the King?" It is the ideal conception of what knighthood should be, so skillfully wrought of high imaginings, faery spells, fantastic legends and medieval splendor, that the whole work seems like a chronicle illuminated by saintly hands.

Every student's life will become richer for becoming an intimate friend of the greatest poet of the last three generations. Let us delight in his grace, sooth our spirit in his music, and honor his noble ideals—his pure imagination—his profound seriousness.

What more beautiful sentiment could characterize the evening of our life than that expressed by our poet's last verse?

"Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea!

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell
When I embark!

For though from out our bourne of Time and
Place

The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar."

FLORENCE BAKER.

GIVE THANKS

When the rainbow'd leaf has fallen,
And the woods are bleak and cold;
When the crops are in the garner,
And the sheep are in the fold;
When we've reaped the consummation
And have carried it away,
It is then we hail November,
With its old Thanksgiving Day.

Oh, how welcome is the Autumn,
Though its trees are brown and bare;
Though the little brook that rippled
Has released its grateful prayer;
Still we usher in the season
With its harvests ne'er amiss,
And rejoice that such an era
Brings a festival like this.

Glad Thanksgiving Day! There's something
Makes thy coming truly great;
Not alone because it brings us
Turkey, and a laden plate,
Nor is it the reminiscence
That across the mind would flow
When the good old Pilgrim Fathers
Faced the wilds of long ago,—

But it is the day to thank Him,
For the blessings you enjoy;
For the use of mind and body,
And the functions you employ;
Thanks to God for his protection
And his never failing care;
Hence the day should e'er occasion
This your grateful, humble prayer.

CHARLES HOWARD WELCH.

A man of broad experience and careful observation being asked for his definition of a gentleman, said, "A gentleman is one who keeps his promises made to those who cannot enforce them." It is a great pity that the class is so limited.

NATIONAL HEROINES

To France belongs Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans; to England, Grace Darling; to America, Molly Pitcher, the heroine of the Battle of Monmouth. These three women have won for themselves honor and renown by deeds of daring.

Joan of Arc, the most illustrious of heroines in history, was the daughter of poor but religious peasants. At the age of thirteen she declared to have received commands from Heaven to liberate France. Her parents endeavored to suppress her enthusiasm but she repeated her commands until at the age of eighteen the commander of a neighboring fortress sent her to Charles VII.

Charles' cause at the time appeared very desperate. Orleans, which was the only place of any importance that remained to him, was closely besieged.

As she declared her mission was to raise the siege and conduct him to Rheims to be crowned, he raised her to the rank of a military commander and gave her about four or five thousand soldiers. She entered Orleans and in about one week raised the siege and then went to Rheims and saw Charles crowned.

After this Joan wanted to return home, but they persuaded her to remain in the army. The following spring in a sortie against the Burgundians she was captured and handed over to the English. Some persons wanted her burned at the stake as a sorceress. The King finally granted this request and after a mock trial she was dressed in the garb of victims of the Inquisition. She met her death bravely, still declaring that she had received her commands from Heaven.

The mention of a heroine is apt to suggest the picture of a tall and stately damsel with dark flashing eyes and per-

haps a little manliness of voice and manner, but Grace Darling was not of this type. She was fair haired, with soft blue eyes, a shy, timid manner, and of middle height. Her father was lighthouse keeper on Longstone Island. Here Grace lived with her father and mother.

On a rough September day in the year 1838 a vessel passed between the island and the coast on its way northward. As evening came, and with it a gale and thick sleet, a leak which the vessel had sprung soon after starting began to let the water in faster than the pumps could take it out. At last the engine fires were put out and the vessel was left to its fate. Towards morning the vessel struck the rocks and partly went down, the captain and many passengers perishing. On the forepart some few still remained, but the sea was breaking over them every moment and threatening to drag them down. With the first light of day Grace looked out upon the stormy sea. By the aid of a telescope she discovered the wreck with a few persons still clinging to it. She hastened to her father and told him but he replied that "no help could reach them in such a storm," for he knew the perils among the rocks at such a time.

Grace could not think of leaving them on the rocks to perish, and after much persuading, her father went with her. The two set out in an open boat and after a perilous ride reached the wreck and succeeded in getting nine persons into the boat. The tide had risen and had it not been for the help of those rescued they would have had to remain on those dangerous rocks till the tide went down. The boat reached the island in safety but on account of the violent seas the rescued persons had to remain there two days.

The news of her brave deed was spread

all over Europe and many persons wanted her to leave her lonely island home but nothing could induce her to leave it. Consumption laid its icy hand upon her and after a lingering illness she died three years after her famous exploit.

And now for Molly Pitcher, who almost unremembered should share in the honors heaped upon other heroines. A young Irish woman without beauty or distinction, she was the newly wedded wife of an artilleryman in Washington's army.

When the Battle of Monmouth was fought on June 28, 1778, the heat was so oppressive that men fell dead in their ranks without a wound. Molly Pitcher regardless of every thing save the thirsty troops, carried water all day until her bare arms were blistered by the sun. It was a long time before she reached her husband with water so many wanted a drink, and when she did it was only to see him struck by a ball and fall dead at her side. She stood dazed for a moment but when she heard orders given for his cannon to be dragged from the field she was roused to life. She seized the rammer from the grass and hurried to the gunner's post. The work was not strange to her for she was well versed in the ways of war. She stood at her post until the tide was turned and the Americans had taken the field. The next day poor Molly with a scanty piece of crape pinned on her dress was presented to Washington. She was given a sergeant's commission with half pay for life.

What befell her in after years is not known. But the memory of brave deeds can never altogether perish, and Molly Pitcher has won for herself a niche in the Temple of Fame where her companions the brave Grace Darling and the dauntless maid of Orleans are.

MARY M. W. HERSHBERGER.

COLLEGE EVENTS

BEDFORD REUNION

A Juniata Reunion in Bedford County is no new thing, and each successive meeting seems to continue and even increase the interest and enthusiasm which marked the early gatherings of Juniata people in that county. It was no surprise, therefore, to find a large number of "old students" and friends gathered for the Reunion this year, which was held in Williams Grove, near Everett, on Saturday, August 22nd. The usual liberal provision for dinner was in evidence, as the contents of basket after basket were spread out in a shady spot in the woods. The dinner hour was continued long, though there were no toasts. The good cheer was all the more hearty because less formal, and speeches were saved for the afternoon program. The meeting had been advertised with big posters, and the townspeople came out "to hear the speeches." The president, Mr. I. E. Holsinger, '02, after a few remarks introduced Mrs. Jennie C. Baker, '81, who gave the address of welcome. Prof. C. J. Potts, ex-County Supt. of Bedford, who followed her, spoke in no uncertain words of what Juniata and Juniata students had done in his county. Then followed an oration by Miss Effie Weaver, and recitations by Miss Ethel Defibaugh and Mr. W. Harry Conner. Prof. J. H. Brumbaugh, who was thoroughly at home among his Bedford friends, spoke earnestly of the past developments in our country and of the marked changes which have taken place in educational work. He showed the necessity of preparation to meet these conditions and closed with a statement of Juniata's work to meet the demand for a rational education. Prof. I. Harvey Brumbaugh presented the characteristics of an ideal

school and did not hesitate to say to a sympathetic audience that Juniata meets many of these conditions.

The most attractive part of the program was the music furnished by the Juniata Quartet of last year who delighted their hearers with choice selections. There were individual pieces, too, with solos by Mr. Yoder and recitations from Mr. Axtell. After the special features of the program were finished, a few in the audience were called upon for short speeches, and when all was done, the people were surprised to know that the program had lasted two hours and a half. Before parting, some college campus plays and games were introduced, and, when in the early evening each little company started home, it was with memories of a day spent happily because of JUNIATA. I. H. B.

FIFTH ANNUAL RALLY OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE SCHUYLKILL VALLEY

LEWIS M. KEIM

On Saturday afternoon, August 29th, the young people of the Brethren churches in the Schuylkill Valley met in their fifth annual rally, at Plymouth Park, near Norristown, Pa. The weather being very cool and damp, kept many at home who would gladly have attended the meeting. It also detracted considerably from the comfort of those who were present. The attendance, however, of about two hundred, indicated an interest and a zeal on the part of those present which will not be hindered by chilly weather.

The executive committee met first and re-elected all the officers of the preceding year, and decided to accept the invitation of the Parkerford church to hold the next rally at Parkerford.

The music was furnished principally

by the First Brethren Church of Philadelphia. The first thing on the program was a brief report of the work done in the various churches represented. The report for each church was given by a delegate chosen for that purpose by the church represented. These reports show an intelligent interest as well as a commendable progress in the work.

The first address was made by Miss Martin, of Philadelphia. She spoke of the personal work we may do, and should be doing, with individuals in their home. It is this hand to hand contact, and these heart to heart talks with people, that count most in our conflict with sin. We should have more personal work.

Mr. Rowland Evans, of Philadelphia, spoke on "Individuality." He gave us a stirring address in which he said we should not be ashamed, but rather be proud of the points in which we differ from other people. Do not try to imitate others, but be yourself and do your work in your own way. We should be proud to be members of a church that is so proud of its individuality.

Prof. A. H. Haines, of Juniata College, was the third and last speaker of the day. His subject was:—"Some Recent Impressions, and the Education of our Young People." He said that during the past few months he had visited a number of churches, and found the universal cry to be that for MEN. Educated pastors, efficient men and women, equal to the demands of the times,—for such is the church calling. He deprecated the tendency of too many young men and women to offer excuse for not getting a college education. To do their best work they MUST have the best equipment. God demands it, the Church demands it, mankind in general demands it. He closed with an earnest appeal for all young peo-

ple especially of the Brethren Church, to attend some good church school, and procure the best possible education.

Philadelphia, Pa.

A DAY'S OUTING

On the morning of October 22nd the boys came out arrayed in a garb that was meant for service rather than for beauty. The bright and cheery faces of the girls bespoke the anticipation of a good time. These indications along with the unusual stir among the people of the college, announced the arrival of the much wished for day that had been set apart for a "Trip to Terrace."

Wagons were provided for the ladies and infirm gentlemen, and at eight o'clock about two hundred people left the College for a day in the mountains. The road down the valley was rough and the wagons had no springs, so after riding a short distance a number of the ladies concluded to walk. The teams were left near the base of the mountain and we began the long and tedious ascent. The boys formed a line and assisted the ladies who wished assistance. Two of them however accomplished the feat unaided. The distance was covered in a remarkably short time, considering the obstructions in the way, and many expressed a desire to rest when the summit was reached. After resting awhile the march was resumed and in a short time we came to the edge of the cliff.

After spending some time on the cliff in admiration of the scenery which words are too feeble to portray we started for the spring nearly a half mile distant. On arriving there we were arranged for a picture. This being done and our thirst quenched by the cool and sparkling mountain water, we started on our return trip. The descent was found to be no less difficult than the ascent. But with-

out serious mishap to any of the party, the foot was reached, and a dinner of sandwiches and coffee was spread in the orchard above the barn. After doing justice to the sandwiches as mountain climbers can, we listened to speeches from Professors I. Harvey and J. H. Brumbaugh and Professor Saylor. Next in order was more picture taking and the homeward march was resumed. Notwithstanding the fact that we ate dinner near an old-fashioned cider press which was in operation, every man marched as straight and with as much precision as one who had years of drill.

The day was all that could be wished and every one considered it time well spent.

FACULTY RECEPTION

The first public social function of the year was the annual reception given by the faculty in the college auditorium on Saturday evening, October 25th, 1903. After being warmly received by the committee, consisting of Prof. and Mrs. I. Harvey Brumbaugh and Prof. and Mrs. W. J. Swigart, a general hand-shaking and exchange of greetings took place. Expressions of admiration for the artistic arrangement of the decorations were numerous, many remarking that the "Gym" was hardly recognizable.

After some time had been spent in social chat, we were called to order and Miss Rose Clark favored us with a beautiful piano solo, "The Lion Hunt." Joseph W. Yoder then sang the "Clang of the Hammer" in a masterful manner. J. S. F. Ruthrauff, much to the delight of the hearers, rendered a selection from Wagner's Tannhauser on the mandolin, accompanied by Miss Clark. In the meantime refreshments were served, and in due season the reception committee took their places at the door, wishing

every one a hearty good-night as they departed.

Each went away feeling that such occasions are of special value as they tend to lead one out of the every day routine for awhile so that when we return to our work we can enter into it with more zeal and energy.

"SAFE IN SIGHT OF NAPLES"

On Monday evening, November 9th, came the first report after leaving New York Bay, from our friends, Miss Quinter and Mr. and Mrs. Blough, who are on their way to India as missionaries. Mr. Blough headed his letter, "Safe in sight of Naples," and dated it October 23rd, 1903. About 4:00 P. M. that day the steamer (Lombardia) passed thru the Strait of Gibraltar within a mile of the promontory, giving all on board an excellent view of it.

During the whole journey so far most excellent weather has prevailed, tho it was somewhat cool. The least calm was experienced while passing over the Gulf Stream. On the first morning all became seasick, but recovered a few days later. Their accommodations were very good. The Americans, of whom there were about 20 on board, out of about 800 passengers, had a table alone. However, everything was decidedly Italian,—“sight, hearing, touch, taste, smell,—everything Italian.” They have been traveling at the rate of about 320 miles a day. Their time is spent “in singing, reading, writing, Bible study, etc.” On Sunday, October 18th, Mr. Blough preached to 16 people. He says that his knees actually did tremble,—but that was because the platform was so unsteady. They find the Mediterranean much smoother than the Atlantic. Before they entered the Strait, which is 5 miles in width, they sailed near the coast

of Spain, getting a good view of some of the characteristic Spanish villages and farm houses. As they steamed along, both the Spanish and the African coasts showed a rugged and mountainous appearance. And Mr. Blough's letter ends, “Everybody is happy.”

All the ECHO readers are interested in all the experiences of our friends, and will welcome some things from their pens which we hope to give later.

FIELD DAY

The annual Autumn field meet which was held on Friday October 30th was a decided success. Every contestant acquitted himself both with credit to himself and to the College. Peoples took first place in throwing the hammer, shot put and the high and broad jumps. Zook outstripped his competitors in the hundred yard dash, and passed the goal first in the mile run, with Garis crowding close on his heels. Wertz won the half mile run, while equal honors were shared between Kable and Holsinger.

The different events brought out a number of new men who are the coming athletes of the college, and will undoubtedly be heard from in the future.

Great interest was manifested throughout the entire exercises by the spectators, and each one cheered on his (or her) favorite as only a spirited Juniatan can.

LECTURE BY DR. SEARS

The lecture given by Dr. H. W. Sears on Wednesday evening, November 4th, was greatly appreciated by the large audience that had assembled to hear him. His subject, “More Taffy and Less Epitaphy,” was presented so forcibly that more than one resolved not to wait to strew flowers on the grave, but to scatter some along the pathway of his fellow creatures.

MISSIONARY FIELD WORK

Our Volunteer Band has decided to send groups of its workers out into neighboring churches, to arouse missionary sentiment. There is a great need for this kind of work among local congregations.

On October 24th and 25th Miss Hannah Jennings, Miss Florence Baker, J. W. Swigart, and D. W. Kurtz, gave two missionary programs at Warrior's Mark. They reported interesting meetings and think that much good can be accomplished by helping the people to feel the responsibility they owe to the great cause of missions.

WAHNEETA NOTES

Prof. W. J. Swigart has consented to give one period each day during the winter term to drill any who may desire his help in their society work.

If any absent members of the Tribe or their friends have some live questions they want settled send them to the Wahneeta Camp and the Braves assembled will settle all doubts.

The Wahneeta Society now meets every Saturday evening for private drill in literary work and renders a public program every third Friday evening. The new members are taking hold of the work in a way that bespeaks good results along literary lines.

Some of the old time debating interest is being revived. The question, Resolved: "That the theater is more beneficial than injurious," was ably discussed at the last public meeting. The decision of the judges was in favor of the negative. Several of the new members have given orations that show thoughtful study and careful preparation.

GALEN K. WALKER.

PERSONALS

Mahlon J. Weaver spent October 18th at Altoona, Pa.

Chester McDaniel visited his home at Everett, Pa., on October 25th.

The student body and the faculty visited Terrace Mountain on October 22nd.

John Furry spent Sunday, November 1st, with his parents at Roaring Springs, Pa.

H. C. Conner, of Imler, Bedford County, Pa., visited the college on October 21st.

Miss Marie Barber, of Mifflinburg, Pa., was a guest on College Hill on October 24th.

Miss Edna Meyers visited her mother at Martinsburg, Pa., on October 24th and 25th.

M. J. Weaver visited at his home at Scalp Level, Pa., on November 6th, 7th and 8th.

Harvey D. Emmert visited friends at New Enterprise, Pa., over Sunday, November 1st.

Miss Susie Wineland spent October 24th and 25th at her home near Martinsburg, Pa.

Chas. H. Welch was detained at home on the 3rd inst. owing to a rush in political business.

Edward F. Gould was with home people at Dudley, Pa., over Sunday, October 25th.

Miss Sara Barndollar, of Everett, Pa., was the guest of Miss Anna Spanogle on October 15th.

Elder J. C. Johnson, of Uniontown, Pa., arrived at Juniata on November 6th to spend several days with his son, Prof. C. C. Johnson.

Clarence Brumbaugh visited at his home at Brumbaugh, Pa., over Sunday, November 1st.

Maxwell Moore spent Sunday, November 1st, at his home at Canoe Creek, Blair County, Pa.

Miss Flora O. Shelly spent October 24th and 25th with home people near Williamsburg, Pa.

Banks A. Myers, a former Juniata student, of McVeytown, Pa., spent October 25th on College Hill.

Miss Anna Spanogle, who has charge of Ladies' Hall, spent November 1st at her home at Lewistown, Pa.

George A. Early and Chester Fetterhoof visited at the latter's home at Spruce Creek, Pa., on October 25th.

Ricardo Quixano sends his subscription to the ECHO from San Juan, Porto Rico, where he has a position.

Misses Mary Bashore and Gertrude Snively visited friends at Alexandria, Pa., over Sunday, October 26th.

The latest word from the missionaries says that they are enjoying the sights in Italy, especially in and about Rome.

Miss Elizabeth Saylor, a former Juniata student of Waynesboro, Pa., is now taking a course in the Waynesboro Business College.

Dorsey Barnett, of Wells Tannery, Fulton county, Pa., returned to his home on October 31st after completing a business course at Juniata.

Mrs. G. W. A. Lyon, of Philadelphia, whose husband was a teacher in the college several years ago, visited in Huntingdon from October 24th to November 1st and called on a number of friends at the college, where she was warmly welcomed.

Mrs. P. J. Blough, of Hooversville, Somerset County, Pa., spent November 4th at Juniata as the guest of her sons, E. M. and E. G. Blough.

Miss Daisy Snively, of Williamsburg, Pa., a former student of Juniata and who is now teaching school near that place, spent November 7th on College Hill.

John A. Wertz, of Johnstown, Pa., on his return from seeing the missionaries sail from New York, stopped at Juniata on October 17th and 18th with his son, W. Clay Wertz.

Rev. H. K. Bower, pastor of the Baptist congregations of Mount Union, Shirlensburg and Orbisonia, Huntingdon County, visited Chas. H. Welch at the college recently.

Mrs. G. L. Russell, of Lewistown, Pa., was the guest of Miss Anna Spanogle on October 24th. She evinced a deep interest in Juniata and was much pleased with the institution.

Mrs. A. S. Welch, of Mount Union, with Mrs. Martha Stewart, of Huntingdon, visited her son, Chas. H. Welch and his chum, Chalmers S. Brumbaugh, on Friday, October 16th.

Mrs. I. Harvey Brumbaugh left on October 28th, to spend several weeks with home people at Cambridge, Mass. Meanwhile Prof. Brumbaugh has taken "Bachelor" apartments at the college.

A party of fifteen persons from the college spent Sunday, October 25th, at James Creek, Huntingdon County, where Rev. Charles O. Beery was conducting a series of evangelistic services. Prof. and Mrs. C. C. Johnson chaperoned the party.

Dr. Claude M. Lotspeich, teacher of French and German in the Haverford Grammar school at Haverford, Pa., was a guest at Juniata over Sunday, October

25. He made an interesting address at the Y. M. C. A. meeting Sunday morning.

James Widdowson, principal of the schools at Petersburg, Pa., spent Sunday, November 8th, at the college and made his headquarters here during the sessions of the Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute from November 9th to 13th inclusive.

The following students were at their homes on November 3rd to vote: Fred M. Miller, Sharpsburg, Md.; Ira Downey, Downsville, Md.; Jesse Wright, Dudley, Pa.; W. C. Wertz, Johnstown, Pa.; and L. R. Holsinger, New Enterprise, Pa. Mr. Wright is one of the election inspectors at Dudley.

On Saturday November 14th a jolly party took a trip to the far-famed Forge country. The party consisted of Misses Gibbons, Clark, Mary Bashore, and Lu Ella Rosenberger; and Messrs. Ira Downey, Wilson A. Price, Walter Peoples, and J. W. Yoder. The beauties of the place were reported most charming.

Isaiah Royer, of the Chicago Menonite Home Mission, called on Physical Director J. W. Yoder on November 3rd, while en route to New York to see Rev. and Mrs. Amos Ressler sail for India as missionaries. Mr. Royer was a student at the Elkhart Institute, Elkhart, Ind., when Mr. Yoder taught there several years ago.

On Thursday evening, November 5th, there was tendered Prof. Swigart a very pleasant surprise party by over 75 people from the Ardenheim church congregation. Prof. Swigart is their pastor, and received this mark of respect because of the love they have for him. But they didn't come empty handed, for they were loaded down with good things to eat, and more substantial gifts.

Prof. William Beery attended the annual convention of the Pennsylvania Sabbath School Association at Scranton from October 13th to 15th. At this convention a meeting of those who had completed the Normal Training Course was held and an Alumni Association was formed. Prof. Beery was elected treasurer of this Association.

Arrangements have been made for union study of the International Sunday School Lesson at Association Hall, Philadelphia. Our president, Martin G. Brumbaugh, Ph. D., LL. D., has charge of a class in the study of "Problems, Methods, and Difficulties in the Sunday School." The opening session was held Saturday evening, November 7th.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss D. Pearl Wagner, '01, is teaching at Barree, Pa.

Lawrence Ruble, '02, is teaching in McVeytown, Pa.

Charles B. Hanawalt, '01, is principal of the McVeytown schools.

Ellis S. Shelly, '01, is teller in a bank at Williamsburg, Pa.

David H. Brillhart, '02, is in the Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pa.

Miss Evarella A. Rhodes, '02, is teaching her home school at McVeytown, Pa.

Harry W. Wagner, '01, has entered the Freshman class of the College department.

Miss Florence Baker, '00, is with us again this year, and does very efficient work as librarian.

Joseph R. Hanawalt, '00, is teaching in the grammar department of the Lewistown, Pa., schools.

Ernest R. McClain and Clarence Fahrney, Business, '02, have both returned to Juniata this year.

James Widdowson, College '03, was seen on the streets of Huntingdon, Saturday, October 24th.

Miss Zella S. Funk, '01, has accepted a position as teacher of the Park Hill school, near Waynesboro, Pa.

Albert G. McGarvey, '03, of Mount Union, has entered as a student in the Mechanical Course at State College.

Miss Lettie Shuss, '97, is now stenographer and type-writer for the *Ainslee Magazine* company in New York City.

Milton E. Reifsnyder, '99, has returned to Juniata this year and is taking the work prescribed for Freshman Classical.

George H. Wirt, '98, is now master of a branch of the Pennsylvania State Grange, at Mont Alto. It was organized by W. F. Hill.

J. E. Keeny, '82, is now Acting President of the State Normal School, at Natchitoches, La., during the absence of the president.

Norman J. Brumbaugh and John H. Cassady, both graduates of the class of '02, and Emory A. Zook, '01, are taking work in the classical department.

J. W. Eicher, '96, of Mount Pleasant, Pa., left his place in Pittsburg, took the Civil Service examination, and in less than two months received his appointment and is now located in Washington.

Edward S. Fahrney, college '03, is at present at his home in Waynesboro, Pa. During the summer he was hunting up facts concerning his ancestors, which he contributed to a history of his family.

Isaac E. Holsinger, '01, of New Enterprise, Pa., was here October 17th and 18th, visiting his brother, Leon. Mr. Holsinger is principal of the Liberty township High School, in Bedford county, Pa.

Miss Lu Ella Rosenberger of Leipsic, Ohio, arrived at the college Tuesday evening, November 3rd. She has lately been visiting her sister in Pittsburg and expects to pursue work at the college this year.

Miss Estelle Weisel, '02, accompanied by her sister, visited Juniata on Saturday, October 24th, and was warmly greeted by her many friends here. Miss Weisel is teaching a school at Riddlesburg, Pa.

Mrs. Elizabeth McCann, '91, accompanied by her son, Henry, has recently returned from India, where she has been laboring as a missionary. She is visiting at her home in Lititz, Pa. Her husband remained in the field.

R. L. Himes, '99, writes that he is still teaching in the University at Baton Rouge, La., and that he owns a one thousand acre plantation as a side issue. He also says that the Juniata people in Louisiana are getting on very well.

Miss Gertrude Rowland, '99, of Reid, Maryland, has gone to Chicago to be a missionary in that city. She takes Miss Quinter's place in the work. Our best wishes are with her and we hope that her labors may be bountifully rewarded.

Messers G. Elmer Burget, '99, William B. Baker, '99, and Frank Brumbaugh recently visited the college. Mr. Burgett is employed in a freight office of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, at Pittsburg. Mr. Baker is in the grocery business at Hollidaysburg, and Mr. Brumbaugh is at Foxton.

ITEMS

Hallowe'en !

My! how well you look.

"We'll vote for Prohibition."

A lot more coal—we shall need it.

There is a large chemistry class this year.

Smile :—what's the use of looking glum?

The steward has some splendid Rambo apples.

Say, chum, whom do you ask to go to the parlor?

Nobody homesick; too homelike to get homesick.

How about that bakery the college was going to build?

There are a great many practice pianos around Juniata.

A number of very valuable maps have been received for the use of the Sunday School.

A series of debates are being arranged for under the management of the Juniata Lyceum.

Prof. Beery is getting his choir well trained. He will give a cantata later in the year.

Mr. Cassady had to get an assistant in the book room and Mr. J. W. Swigart assists him.

The college Botany class takes frequent strolls and grows enthusiastic with Prof. Emmert.

Nearly ninety course tickets were sold for the Institute course. Never so many were sold before.

Captain Hobson, of Merrimac fame, lectured in town on "America's Mighty Mission," during Institute week.

Professors Myers and Johnson were instructors at the County Institute this year. Of course we were interested.

A brick flooring was put in between Oneida and Ladies' Halls to keep the water from gathering and splashing the walls.

Mr. Josiah Weaver has been nursing some very keen boils of late. It is needless to say he is willing to part with them.

A number of philosophical books were recently added to the library. Also the Quinter library has been housed in the vaults.

Cold weather for a week, then warm again. One day it looks as if we might go sleighing in a day or so and soon it is almost a day in early September gone astray.

Thanksgiving problem:— If turkeys can't be had, what will we do for our thanksgiving dinner? Ans. — Live on "toasts."

The boys of the beginning French class are thankful they were not born Frenchmen. They think they might never have learned to talk.

Nearly every hall and organization around the college has its yells and its colors. The students of J. B. C. have a yell which they give very well.

The young people of the college have been studying the "Great Men of the Bible" at the Sunday evening prayer meetings. In this way the Bible becomes more vitally interesting.

The hunting season is now in, but the boys have not been cruel to the wild things of nature. It is rumored that our president, while hunting, got into a covey of pheasants and forgot that he had a double-barrelled gun.

Messrs. Emmert Swigart and Sam Hess soon after the trip to Terrace, took a long trip out over the ridges. During the day they walked about thirty miles but got back fresh and filled with an appreciation for the glorious coloring of nature.

Oftentimes the societies have been annoyed by very youthful outsiders and it has been decided that all persons under fifteen years of age not connected with the college, must be accompanied by an older person when attending literary entertainments at the college.

The committee has reported a new arrangement of the society programs and it has been adopted. Hereafter the three societies will meet on succeeding Friday evenings and the private meetings will be held on Saturday evening. This is more convenient than the old way.

Our Hallowe'en party in the Gym was a howling success. From nine till eleven the Gym was the scene of pretty vigorous fun—"Bingo," "Jolly Miller," etc. A load of corn fodder was husked, shelled, and nearly made into corn meal. Prof. Myers was master of ceremonies and distributed the apples, taffy, doughnuts, advice, etc. Several unique costumes were worn.

Recently a series of very valuable books was presented to the library. They are "The Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens," and, as the inscription says, were presented "in honor of Professor Martin G. Brumbaugh to the Library of Juniata College by a member of the managing committee"—Prof. Henry Gibbons. Such courtesies are much appreciated.

"The ECHO comes regularly. No more welcome visitor comes than the ECHO. I read it all. Even advertisements are interesting. Every thing you do is inter-

esting and in all I wish you richest blessing and help for I know you are trying to make the world better and lift people nearer the Good. May He bless you always.

Yours,

India.

JESSE EMMERT.

The centre of learning, virtue, economy, anti-epitaphy, chivalrous qualities, etcetera, is and always has been Students' Hall. Always has it been an example to the other halls. The boys never think of talking above a convenient whisper, and every bed is neatly made before the 7:10 bell. Venerable Peep reigns over this goodly crowd and when all are assembled many peoples are represented. Now Charley represents Welch; Mike has the Irish for his constituents; Ashby comes from aristocratic Virginia; Walker is a second Miles Standish; and—well, these good fellows are too numerous to mention.

EXCHANGES

Every one should read Prof. Green's suggestions for societies in the *Amulet*. Other matter in the same paper is good.

The *Gettysburg Mercury* contains several essays which would repay any reader who would take time to examine them.

The *College Standard* contains some very interesting matter but the presence of too much advertisement for the school detracts from the dignity of the paper.

The *Susquehanna* comes to us full of the news of that institution. The essays are very good. The *Susquehanna* has a merit which every paper should strive to possess and that is, the keeping up to a certain standard. Nothing is more disappointing to readers than to have one paper very good and the next issue far below the standard.

The *Randolph-Macon Monthly* has a very impressive appearance and its contents are very interesting. It is true that "you cannot always judge a book by its cover" but that is no reason that we should put a good paper or book in a bad appearing cover when we could as well make the cover attractive.

The *Ursinus Weekly* presents each week editorials which are well written and treating some phase of college life which needs our attention. It is a fact that we are in a more or less degree allowing our college training to be a failure by not learning some of the practical lessons which are not put up in book form. That the students of Ursinus have a high standard of college life to which they are striving to conform comes out in their journal.

The *Semi-Weekly News* of Huntingdon in the issue of November 5th had the following to say of one of Juniata's students: "The people of Mooresville were afforded the pleasure of listening to Charles Howard Welch, of Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa., deliver his noted lecture on the 'Life, Career and Characteristics of Abraham Lincoln' on Saturday night, October 31st. He held his audience spell-bound with his oratorical presentation of those facts and truths which cluster about Mr. Lincoln's life. Mr. Welch is a young man of considerable ability as a speaker, and he presented his material in a concise, logical and forceful manner. All who are afforded the opportunity should not fail to hear him."

A noticeable feature in the October exchanges is the attempt by the various editorial boards to maintain a high standard in their journals. That the editors feel the necessity of making their work a

success means a good exchange table for the whole year. On the whole, thus far the staffs of the different exchanges have been living out their resolutions and we are pleased to review the interesting stories, essays, and editorials of their journals.

LABORATORY FUND

Previously reported.....	\$12.00
Knode Newcomer, Beaver Creek, Md.....	2.00
Sister Newcomer, " " " ".....	1.00
A. J. Detweiler, Williamsburg, Pa.....	25.00
M. E. Sollenberger, Waynesboro, Pa.....	5.00
Silas Dubbel, Waynesboro, Pa.....	10.00
H. G. Haney, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1.00
D. L. Miller, Confluence, Pa.....	2.00
I. H. Myers, Osborne, Kan.....	5.00
Sannie Shelly, Williamsburg, Pa.....	1.00

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Assistant Librarian—	Florence Baker.
Matron—	Anna E. Spanogle.
Physical Director—	Joseph W. Yoder.
Athletic Committee—	
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	Censor, Joseph W. Yoder.
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BUILDINGS.

Five large buildings are located on the college campus of ten acres. These buildings make complete provision for the work of instruction and comfort of students. The dormitories are furnished with steam heat and baths. The Dining Room is a large, airy room covering an entire floor of one of the buildings. An Infirmary with an experienced nurse in attendance is provided for any who may become sick.

EQUIPMENT.

The College Library contains 20,000 volumes and is open to the students for daily reference. Several hundred volumes are added each year, so that the newest and best books are made to supplement class work. The Physical, Chemical, Geological and Biological Laboratories are stocked with the apparatus and specimens necessary to do thorough scientific work, and students are trained in a practical use of the material at hand.

COURSES.

The Courses are Classical, Academy, Normal English, Bible, Music and Business. Each course is distinct, with instructors trained for their respective departments and offering special advantage in their particular fields. The good, thorough work of the college is its main working capital while the substantial buildings and complete equipment are evidence of its progression.

STUDENT LIFE.

The students live in the college dormitories in association with the Faculty and each other. A home-like atmosphere pervades the institution. The Gymnasium and Athletic Field are the centres of physical training and exercise and contribute to both the pleasure and health of the students. Literary societies and debating clubs contribute to the intellectual life of the college. A strong Christian spirit, which determines standards of conduct and which pervades all parts of the student life, is a special characteristic of the institution.

With an attractive location, spacious buildings, complete equipment, well graded courses of study, efficient teachers, and pleasant student life, Juniata College offers every inducement to prospective students.

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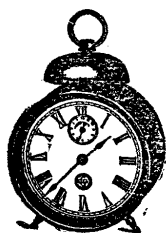
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EDITORIALS

THOSE STUDENTS who are preparing to teach in the public schools of the different States, should not fail to take into account that laws have been enacted in many of the Commonwealths, and will soon be in all, requiring the systematic teaching of hygiene, and with special reference to the effects of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics; and, prepare themselves for the work in advance. Much of the teaching will need to be done orally, but with the aid of text book suggestions. The method of conducting the work has been taken up by the different State Medical Societies, and committees have been appointed to examine text books, and report suggestions, in the work.

WITHIN A comparatively short period of time the management of Juniata will have matured plans for a great advance in the work and scope of the college. It has not been a secret, for a long time past, that the demands of the college had outgrown the facilities at the command of the trustees, and that increased facilities were needed; so, whatever changes and additions are made will be to equip the institution equal to this

need. These additions do not drop into the hands of the trustees, like ripe plums, from the trees, into the mouth of expectancy; but they must be sought with diligence and persistency. If the friends of the college, and of high class education would now come forward with voluntary aid, it would greatly facilitate the work, and lessen the expense. A half of a million dollars is needed now, and as much more will be required within ten years; but the amount is not expected from one, rather from many. The honor of beginning must fall to some one. Whom?

IN ANOTHER column of this number of the ECHO may be found the announcement for the annual Bible term to begin January 25th, next. This has become an established fact in the regular work of this institution. And judging from what has been accomplished in the past along lines of real, practical, systematic Bible study, and the expressions of those who have been here in attendance in the past, relative to the invaluable help they have received by being present, there is no doubt in the minds of those who are arranging for this work, of the good which it promotes. More than that, a glance at

the program of the work for this school year is sufficient to impress one with the advance that is being made over what was done in the past. The talent at the head of the work could not be more alive to the needs in present day Bible study, while each instructor is a specialist in the particular phase of work which he presents.

Will not each one who reads the announcement appoint himself to tell all friends of this work, and urge upon them to avail themselves of the opportunity to attend? In this way you will not only aid the school in its mission of service to humanity and thus render it a greater factor for good in the future, but you will also be instrumental in leading people into a completer and more workable knowledge of the Truth.

C. S. B.

ALL PERSONS with proper ambition desire to succeed in the work of life; and, in applying their methods they become selfish and forgetful of others. This is a great mistake; for, the only way to help one's self is to help others. It should be remembered that in all departments of society those are promoted who serve best.

DR. HENRY VAN DYKE

Henry Van Dyke was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1852. He received his early education in Brooklyn, his father's old home, at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and at Princeton, in the College and Theological Seminary. Later he took a course at the German University of Berlin.

We know him best as a writer, although he is a minister and a lecturer. His first pastorate was in a Congregational Church of Newport, Rhode Island, which he held for a number of years. He had charge of the Brick Presbyterian

Church of New York for several years. He gave a course of lectures at Yale on the Lyman Beecher Foundation, which were afterwards published under the title of "*The Gospel for an Age of Doubt.*" Several years ago Dr. Van Dyke became a teacher of literature at Princeton, which position he has held ever since. He is greatly loved by his students, and he tells the story of a senior class to which he gave a great deal of elective work in poetry reading, and only four out of a class of one hundred and fifty failed to do some part of this reading.

We know him as a three-fold writer, first as a writer of sermons, second as a poet, and third as a writer of fiction. Of his religious books we wish to call attention chiefly to *The Reality of Religion* and *Straight Sermons to Young Men and Other Human Beings*. With this class of his work we may consider his famous lines "*The Foot-path to Peace.*" We know of nothing in the literary world more suitable for a guide to a student's life than this literary gem. We may consider it a gospel in itself embracing the teachings of the four gospels. Had we no other evidence, the large and noble heart of the author would be revealed in these lines:

"To be glad of life, because it gives you the chance to love and to work and to play and look up at the stars; to be satisfied with your possessions but not contented with yourself until you have made the best of them; to despise nothing in the world except cowardice; to be governed by your admirations rather than by your disgusts; to covet nothing that is your neighbor's except his kindness of heart and gentleness of manners; to think seldom of your enemies, often of your friends and every day of Christ, and to spend as much time as you can with body and spirit in God's

out-of- doors,—these are little guide-posts on the foot-path to peace."

Next comes his poetry. He has not written a great amount, yet it is artistic, full of imagination, and comes direct from the heart. It has that inspiration about it that makes us all desire to live better lives. His first book of poems, "*The Builders and Other Poems*," was copyrighted in 1897 and several numbers are great favorites. "*The Angler's Wish*," in which his great love for fishing is the main theme, and "*The Falling of the Leaves*" are well known. Another poem of this collection, the one to Tennyson, gives us an insight into the life of Tennyson, with whom Van Dyke was closely associated.

"From the misty shores of midnight, touched
with splendors of the moon;
To the singing tides of heaven and the light
more clear than noon,
Passed a soul that grew to music till it was with
God in tune.

"Brother of the greatest poet, true to nature,
true to art,
Lover of Immortal Love, up-lifter of the
human heart.
Who shall cheer us with high music, who shall
sing if thou depart?

"Silence here—for love is silent gazing on the
lessening sail,
Silence here—for grief is noiseless when the
mighty minstrels fail,
Silence here—but far beyond us many voices
crying, 'Hail!'"

Of his fictitious writings three books stand out most prominently, "*The Ruling Passion*," "*The Blue Flower*" and "*Little Rivers*."

"The Ruling Passion" contains eight stories, each one telling of some passion that holds supreme reign over one's life. This passion does not necessarily mean the "universal passion of romantic love," but more often a desire or affection which prompts the actions of men and women.

In one it is the love for fishing, in another, the love for music, still another, the love for children, and so forth. The motives which prompt his works are clearly set forth in this book:

"Lord, let me never tag a moral to a story nor tell a story without a meaning. Make me respect my material so much that I dare not slight my work. Help me to deal very honestly with words and with people because they are both alive. Show me that, as in a river, so in a writing, clearness is the best quality, and a little that is pure is worth more than much that is mixed. Teach me to see the local colour without being blind to the inner light. Give me an ideal that will stand the strain of weaving into human stuff on the loom of the real. Keep me from caring more for books than for folks, for art than for life. Steady me to do my full stint of work as well as I can and when that is done stop me, pay what wages Thou wilt and help me to say from a quiet heart, a grateful Amen."

"The Blue Flower" is as Dr. Van Dyke says, "the story of the search for happiness." It is composed of nine stories in which some one is in search of something,—the symbol of happiness. With the exception of one story, the search was in vain. The first story is called the *Blue Flower* and is a translation of a German story by Novalis.

Perhaps "*Little Rivers*" is better known and read more than any of his other books. We can offer no better criticism on this work than that given by Dr. Van Dyke himself. He says: "It is a handful of rustic variations on the old tune of 'Rest and be thankful,' a record of unconventional travel, a pilgrim's script with a few bits of blue sky philosophy in it." He further tells us that if we are what Izaak Walton calls a "severe, sour

complexioned man," we would better not undertake to read it, but if we care for plain pleasure and informal company and friendly observations on men and things, then perhaps we may find something noteworthy of its perusal. We can fittingly close this sketch by quoting Dr. Van Dyke when he says:

"Little rivers have small responsibilities. They are not expected to bear huge navies on their breast or supply a hundred thousand horse-power to the factories of a monstrous town. Neither do you come to them hoping to draw out a Leviathan with a hook. It is enough if they run a harmless, amiable course and keep the groves and fields green and fresh along their banks, and offer a happy alternation of nimble rapids and quiet pools,

"With here and there a lusty trout
And here and there a grayling."

MARY E. BASHORE.

FRIEDRICH VON SCHILLER

If you should go to Württemberg, Germany, a quaint, low house would attract your attention. As you enter you would notice the extremely low ceilings and small rooms, and, from the general appearance of the house you would conclude at once that here lived people of humble birth and means. The Germans would tell you with pride that here was born their much loved and honored poet, Friedrich von Schiller,— one of the greatest geniuses of Germany, and ranking next to Goethe; one who had to surmount the obstacles of sickness, poverty, and for a time unpopularity. But all this Schiller accomplished and moreover proved his worth in the manner he accomplished it.

Schiller was born in 1759. At the age of fourteen his parents wished him to study theology. However he soon frus-

trated their plans by entering the ducal military Academy at the advice, or rather command, of the duke himself. This was a free institution. The six years which Schiller spent here were the most unhappy years of his life. The discipline and narrow routine were most distasteful to him and very often would he steal away and read Shakespeare, Rousseau, Plutarch, Klopstock, and the earlier productions of Goethe. Schiller manifested his talent for poetry at an early age, and his mother, who was of a poetic temperament, did not discourage him. He became greatly influenced by Rousseau and in consequence sympathized with the movement that protested against the restrictions placed on individual freedom, for at that time this spirit was quite prevalent. He gave expression to his opinion on this subject in that first drama of his, "The Robbers." This is the only production we have of his earlier writings. As may be supposed, this drama caused quite a sensation, and at the same time some harsh criticism.

Soon after this drama was published Schiller fled from the Academy to Mannheim where he was poet to the theatre. Here it was not unusual for him to write night after night until two, and sometimes four o'clock, insensible to the cold atmosphere of the room and everything about him. Very often he was compelled to lay aside his work because the little tallow candle would burn out. It was here that he wrote "Fiesco," "Don Carlos" and "Cabal and Love." The last resembles very closely "The Robbers."

While at Mannheim Schiller became involved in financial difficulties and decided to go to Leipsic. Here the field for his work was wider. Just here, a little incident proves how absent-minded Schiller was. Before leaving for Leipsic

he was very careful to give farewell to a certain friend of his whom we learn to have been Charlotte von Kalb. On arriving at the station he found to his dismay that he had forgotten his hat. Moreover it had been raining all the way, yet he was not aware of the fact. Fortunately for Schiller, at the station he met his friend Streicher who presented him with another hat.

Schiller was at Leipsic only a short time until he went to Weimar to see the duke, Karl August. Schiller bore letters of introduction written by Charlotte von Kalb. The duke received Schiller most cordially and offered his friendship to him. Here Schiller also became acquainted with Wieland, Herder, and Goethe. These friendships were a great aid to Schiller in his work, although the friendship between him and Goethe developed but slowly. On every subject their opinions were quite different and Goethe said of Schiller, "His world is not my world, our modes of thought concerning everything appear to be entirely different." However these two great poets were very intimate friends. Goethe secured a position as Professor of History for Schiller at the University of Jena.

At the University Schiller wrote his "History of the Thirty-years' War." In writing this history he admired the character of Wallenstein and therefore made him the hero of one of his best dramas, "The Death of Wallenstein." "Maria Stuart," "The Nephew Like the Uncle," "The Maid of Orleans," and his last and best drama, "William Tell," all follow successively. He also wrote a number of ballads and lyrics.

In noting the character of Schiller he seemed to be free from any kind of affectation, cheerful, contented and warm in his friendships.

ROSA E. EXMOYER.

IN ADVENT

"Go unto Bethlehem and ye shall find
The Babe new-born, a manger for his bed."
Lo, the wee monarch of a universe!
Come, and the chamber's poor appointments see!
Well may we wonder at the aureole
That glorifies this corner of the world!
Break your full boxes of most precious gifts,—
Adoring love and loyalty to Him,—
Immanuel. Be heralds of the news,
"The heir of heaven has brought salvation
down!"

For one full day let family discourse be,
"The Lord our shepherd is: we shall not want."
So let all men, all nations mark the time
Red-lettered in their busy calendar,
And pause devoutly 'neath the firmament
Above which beckons now the same sweet Son,
To breathe anew our vow of faith intense
And willing service to the Judgment-day!

—*Adaline Hohf Beery.*

THE GREEK'S IDEA OF HEAVEN

In the beginning everything was Chaos. The first form that anything took was Gaia, or earth, and Tartarus, a deep abyss through the center of the earth. Gaia possessed within herself creative powers and was mother first of Uranus or the heavens, then of the mountains and the seas, and from time to time there appeared as children of the earth and sky twelve mighty giants. These represented the mighty forces in nature. Chronos and Rhea were the most famous of these Titans. They were the parents of the gods to whom power was afterward given.

Uranus was the king of the world, but on account of his wrong deeds, he was overthrown and killed by his son Chronos. This was the first bloody deed ever committed on earth, and from the drops of blood falling on the ground there sprang up the furies and all sorts of terrible monsters. Hatred, strife, sorrow, jealousy, and death, sprang from this deed. Chronos in turn was overthrown by his son Jupiter. A terrible

battle took place between Jupiter, assisted by his brothers and sisters, and the Titans were imprisoned within the earth. Jupiter was now declared king of the world.

Now that peace had been declared, the gods began to look about for a dwelling place. On the borders of Thessaly and Macedonia a mighty mountain towers above the clouds. Here the royal city was built. Vulcan was commissioned to build golden palaces for the gods. This he did, and here on the top of Mount Olympus, veiled by the clouds from the eye of man, peace and pleasure reigned supreme. On the highest point of the mountain was built a golden palace for Jupiter. Here the Olympian gods feasted daily.

Juno in her majesty sits to the right of her king and husband. Near at hand, robed in gorgeous splendor, sits the beautiful Venus, surrounded by her many admirers, among whom we even see grim Mars, the god of bloody war. Other gods sit around the festive board; and here Hebe, eternally youthful, and Ganymede, who delights the hearts of all, serve the gods in turn with nectar and ambrosia, the partaking of which gives immortality. These feasts are not for pleasure only; here questions of great importance are discussed and solved. To these councils are summoned all the gods, from the mountains, from the seas; and even from Hades itself comes Pluto to join his brothers.

Upon few persons has immortality been conferred, and the right to sit with the gods on Olympus. Among the favored number are Hercules, Psyche, Ganymede, Ariadne and others. This then we see was the home or heaven of the gods.

For those mortals who lived a pure and virtuous life on earth was provided a

place of bliss called Elysium. Here they lived in perfect happiness for a period of one thousand years, when they again came to earth.

Old poets describe this Elysium as a beautiful isle, bathed in a rosy light and fanned only by gentle zephyrs. The river Lethe or Oblivion, the banks of which are bordered by the rarest and most beautiful flowers, flows through this isle. Of this river the spirits drink and forget their earthly sorrows, thus allowing them to enjoy fully the pleasures of their heavenly home.

M. MYRTLE SHOEMAKER.

A THING WORTH WHILE

It is a pleasure to the management of Juniata College to see such a lively interest manifested in the Gymnasium work. The boys' class generally fills the entire floor and doubtless the time is not far off when there must be two or three divisions of the Gymnasium class daily. This is as it should be for it is the most potent endorsement to the work that the student body can give. It is an evidence of a belief that a strong body is necessary for the maintenance of an active mind. Gradually the old days of the book-worm ideal are passing away, and the day of all-round culture is dawning. The motto of the Athenian was "A beautiful soul in a beautiful body," and what better motto can we have here at Juniata if in "beautiful soul" we include the qualities of Christian manhood and womanhood? The motto of a certain health magazine is, "Weakness is a crime," and to this might be added sickness is a sin. Many a good old brother or sister would shrink from consenting to this last motto, for it is even yet believed by some that God sends sickness to chastise his children; but the facts are that every sickness can be traced back to some violation of

nature's law—too much eating or drinking or abuse of the body in some form either by the subject or his ancestors. He died of Bright's Disease is a polite way of saying that he died a glutton. God wants us to be beautiful temples where His spirit may dwell and flourish. A weak body, sometimes, contains a beautiful soul; but it is the exception, else Stoicism and Asceticism would still prevail.

At the present rate of Gymnasium work it will not be long until we can look forward to our Gymnasium entertainment. All old students remember the applause with which last year's exhibit was received. Fifty agile, well-developed, uniformly-dressed young men make a sight well calculated to win applause. This year the entertainment must be better than it was last year. There must be more men in it, more training and better work. We have some young men whose beginning work promises this and the old students have forgotten little during vacation, so we have a good start.

Actively as the new college spirit for better physical development has taken hold, there are still some students who "do not have time" to take the Gymnasium work. They study during play and recreation hour, hence their minds get but little rest by day; and by night, but little more, as their bodies are then not in a condition to enjoy restful sleep. Nature is kind; this thing may be carried on for a while; but nature's day of reckoning will surely come, and then the sentence passed will be anywhere from invalidism to death. What will science and art benefit us if we're sick-abled after college days are over? More beautiful to Juniata than the athletic spectacle is the beauty of her sons and daughters. What she wants is young men and women who

walk with a light, graceful step, with head and shoulders erect and a gait that "gets there." If weakness is a crime, let's not be criminals! At college we should learn the art of living. If we are not stronger, handsomer, healthier boys and girls when we leave college than when we came, we have missed one essential feature of college training. Penny-wise and pound-foolish students never take time for lectures, exercise, and social culture; hence when they return to their homes from college with nothing but book-knowledge to show, their friends are disappointed because they still have the same listless walk, the same stupidity in company, and probably a worse complexion than when they started. Book-learning does not "stick out" perceptibly, but vitality, vigor, enthusiasm—LIFE does. What shall we take home this vacation? It is possible for every one of us to go home bubbling over with good health, with vitality enough to drive the blood to our cheeks and keep it there; with good will enough to make our very eyes beam; with energy enough to make our whole being throb with goodness and cheerfulness toward everybody—on the lookout for a job of kindness to work at free of charge. That's the life that's worth living. Let's live now to hasten the time of which Emerson wrote saying, "I believe that the laws of Nature which are the angels of the Most High and obey his mandates, are rolling on a time when 'the child shall die a hundred years old,' when sickness shall fade from the world and with it the sins of the soul. Then men shall stand up with no sickness in the body and no taint of sin in the soul. My hope for the human race is bright as the morning star, for a glory is coming to man such as the most inspired tongues of prophets and poets have never been able to describe.

The gate of human opportunity is turning on its hinges, and the light is breaking through its chink; possibilities are opening, and human nature is pressing forward to meet them."

J. W. YODER.

TO THE OLD YEAR

Auf wiedersehen! For we shall meet before
The throne of God. The drifting snows con-
fuse

Thy footprints. Down the echoing wind I
lose

Thy voice. So be it. We shall meet once more.
When from the grave of Time thou com'st again

To front my soul in Judgment, witness bear

To error, failure, sin, but oh, my prayer,

My strife forget thou not! Auf wiedersehen.

—Katherine Lee Bates.

SPECIAL BIBLE TERM ANNOUNCEMENT

The annual special Bible term of Juniata College will begin January 25th, 1904, and will continue two weeks. The following work will be offered:

Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh will lecture on the following subjects—The Church of the Brotherhood in Europe, The Church of the Brotherhood of America, Methods in Religious Education. Other subjects announced later. Dr. Brumbaugh will also give a series of expository talks on the Gospel of John. In these talks the practical and the ethical will be emphasized.

Elder T. T. Myers, of Philadelphia, will give instruction on the Sunday school problem, also on Christian Missions. He will conduct a class in Sunday School Normal work. Bro. Myers brings to his subjects an extended experience in general Church and Christian work, also a careful preparation along literary and theological lines. All will be amply paid by hearing his series of talks and lectures.

Elder H. B. Brumbaugh will give, if circumstances permit, instruction in Old

Testament History and Bible Characters.

Elder J. B. Brumbaugh will give a series of constructive lessons in the study of the Gospels and The Life of Christ. He will also give attention to Exegesis.

Elder W. J. Swigart will give instruction in Elocution, Character Study, Hymn reading and Exegesis.

Prof. Amos H. Haines will give a series of talks on Prophecy, also on Biblical Interpretation. The study of Prophecy will embrace the following: Meaning of the word, need for such a teacher as the prophet, conditions of the times, classes of Prophets, their relation to politics and religion, the problems they met compared with present day problems. A prophetic book or two will be analyzed and studied.

Scripture interpretation will embrace first, how to get hold of a book of the Bible; second, how to interpret the book historically, critically and practically.

Prof. I. Harvey Brumbaugh will offer Outlines of Old Testament Books.

Prof. F. F. Holsopple will offer two courses: first, Mastery of the English Language for Gospel Workers; second, Literary Appreciation of the Bible as a Classic.

Prof. O. Perry Hoover will discuss the subject, The Bible and Modern Thought.

Prof. Carman C. Johnson will discuss the subjects of the Reformation and the Pietistic Movement.

Special meetings will be held in the interests of Missionary work and the Sunday School. During the session a series of doctrinal sermons will be preached.

Bro. P. B. Fitzwater, of Sidney, Ohio, will preach a series of Evangelistic Sermons.

On the first Saturday of the session will be held the Annual Meeting of the Sisters' Missionary and Educational Society.

Every effort will be made to make this a most profitable session of Bible Study. May we not hope to see a large and enthusiastic attendance. The importance of Bible study should be apparent to every professed Christian. Church and Sunday School workers should know more of God's book. Come and spend this short time with us. No charge is made for tuition. Charge for board and room will be three dollars per week. Sixty cents per day for a fractional part of a week. Any inquiries will be gladly answered.

On Monday February 1st. will be the annual Stockholders' Meeting, at which all Stockholders and all the friends of education are invited to be present. At this meeting a precise statement of the financial standing of the College will be given, and also some very important plans for the future of the work will be made known and discussed. We not only invite but we insist that the friends of the College make it a point to be at this meeting.

COLLEGE EVENTS

LECTURE BY DR. M. G. BRUMBAUGH

On Saturday evening November 28th we enjoyed the privilege of listening to a lecture on the "Pioneers of Pennsylvania," by Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh. He showed that the territory in and within a radius of twenty-five miles of Philadelphia was settled by the Quakers. The Germans settled outside of this and within a radius of seventy-five miles, while the Scotch-Irish went beyond the land of both the Quakers and Germans and occupied the land that extended one hundred miles from Philadelphia. Thus it was explained why the Quakers never suffered from the outrages of the savages. With the Germans and Scotch-

Irish on the frontier it was almost impossible for the Indians to reach them.

He gave as a reason why the Germans are called "Dutch," that the early emigrants from Germany came down the river Rhine, and took passage for America at Amsterdam. Hence sailing from a Holland port they were termed Dutch. They secured the most fertile soil of the Colony and to-day the most productive and best cultivated farms of the State are owned by Pennsylvania Germans.

The hour and a half consumed in the delivery of the lecture seemed to the audience but a few minutes, and all felt a desire to know more of the history of the Old Keystone State.

THANKSGIVING DAY

One of the many pleasant events that vary the trend of affairs on college hill is Thanksgiving day. This day is welcomed by all as it brings with it not only a time for social enjoyment, but also the festive turkey and delicious cranberry sauce.

At 8.30 in the morning services were held in the Chapel conducted by Prof. Holsopple. Prof. Haines read the President's Proclamation and stated that it ought to be read in every family each Thanksgiving day. Prof. Swigart told us of a number of things to be thankful for, and asked that each one before the day should pass should write a letter home thus showing our appreciation for that home.

At 12:30 all repaired to the dining room, where each individual felt that he had a duty to perform. (Some afterwards felt that they had discharged that duty too thoroughly.) No sooner had the carving been done, in which the young men displayed considerable skill, than Prof. Holsopple who was acting in the capacity of toast master, reminded

us that there was an intellectual treat in store for us as well as that which appeases the wants of the inner man.

Miss Hoffman led off by responding to a toast, "The First Snowfall;" and Jesse Detweiler told us about "Chums." Miss Ockerman gave her version of the "Last Leaf," Joe Hostetler explained the condition of the "Sick Man of the East," and Miss Bashore's question was, "Has there any Old Fellow got mixed with the Boys." Walter Peoples related "Some Personal Reminiscences," which consisted of seventeen subjects. The toast master then announced that Joe Yoder would respond to a toast which went from the known to the unknown, "Sweethearts and Wives."

After spending nearly two hours in the dining room, all adjourned to the chapel where the Normal Senior Class had provided means for entertainment. The afternoon was spent very pleasantly.

In the evening quite a large number of people assembled in the College Auditorium to listen to the rendering of a literary program—by the Normal Senior Class. The entertainment was enjoyed by all who came to hear it. We heartily commend the Seniors on their production.

TEMPERANCE MEETING

On Wednesday evening, November 25th, the Y. P. M. & T. Society gave a very interesting program. The meeting was opened with devotional exercises. A letter was read from Rev. J. M. Blough, written while in Rome. Mr. Blough is the representative of this society in the foreign field. A letter was also read from Miss Quinter; both letters were brim full of news, and with prayers and best wishes for the society.

Emory Zook recited "The Glass of Water and the Glass of Wine." Mrs. F. F. Holsopple gave an excellent talk

on the relation of "Temperance to Missions," showing that these great movements were so closely associated that they must go hand in hand, to accomplish the great end for which they stand. A quartet, "Pity the Boy," was sung by Mrs. Beery, Mrs. Cassady, and Misses Spanogle and Jennings.

D. W. Kurtz then presented the "Present Condition of Intemperance." And the way he presented the statistics of intemperance, made more than one resolve that they would do more for that great cause. The College Glee Club then gave a short but very catchy temperance song which was greatly enjoyed by all.

EFFECTIVE MISSION FIELD WORK

For some time past the volunteer band of Juniata College has been doing active work among the neighboring churches. From time to time members have held missionary meetings at various places and have brought to the people the urgent call for workers in the field. The world lies open now as never before, and there are many young people ready to go as missionaries, but funds are lacking; and it is upon the home church that we must rely for the necessary means to send them. The meetings have been successful in arousing a missionary spirit and an interest in this great cause.

On November 29th two meetings were held in the Altoona Church by four members of the Juniata volunteer band. Both meetings were well attended and the people were fully prepared for the message that was brought to them and they responded most enthusiastically. We had hoped for much from them and our prayers were most wonderfully answered. One man in the congregation pledged himself to support a missionary and one woman offered to pay for a

native worker, while the church as a whole expressed its willingness to send a foreign missionary to the field. This has been a wonderful encouragement to the band here to continue their work, and more extensive plans are being made for the future.

It is to the student volunteers that we must look for the messengers of the Gospel to heathen lands. All that is needed is money and this the church will provide when it awakens to the realization that the door is open to every country, and that unparalleled opportunities are at hand for the evangelizing of the world.

H. G.

PIANO RECITAL

On Tuesday evening, November 24th, a public Piano Recital was given in the college chapel by Miss Irene Replogle, Ethel Fleming, Florence Hawn, Lena Africa, Eva Workman and Mrs. J. E. Saylor, assisted by Wilson A. Price (Reader). The program as seen below was well rendered and reflects much credit on Miss Clark as an instructor.

The readings by the inimitable Wilson A. Price were enjoyed by all.

PROGRAM.

- (a) Solveig's Song,.....Grieg
- (b) Anitra's Dance,.....Grieg
- Valse, C sharp minor,.....Chopin
- SilhouetteReinhold
- (a) Down at the Capitol,.....Riley
- (b) My Sort o' Man,.....Dunbar
- (c) On Foot-ball,.....Mr. Dooley
- Preludium,.....MacDowell
- Serenade,.....Schubert—Liszt
- Valse, A flat major,.....Chopin

PROF. LITTLE HERE

One of Juniata's truest friends is Prof. George Little, of Washington, D. C. Near the end of the first week in December he was in the vicinity of Huntingdon, so decided that he couldn't go away without paying his respects to

Prof. Emmert. On Sunday and Monday, December 6th and 7th, he was with us. At chapel on Monday morning he entertained the school body in his original and instructive way. He makes pictures to catch the eye, and then teaches the lessons he has to give. Or like Sam Jones says, he makes his audience laugh and then chucks the truth down their throats while their mouths are open. All in all, Prof. Little didn't make his little visit to the College, and then depart without leaving something behind for us to think about.

"POPE LEO AND HIS PALACE"

The rarest treat the college has had this school year was the illustrated lecture given in the auditorium on Wednesday evening, December 9th, by Rev. Dr. Roland D. Grant of Vancouver, B. C. The subject of the lecture was "Pope Leo and his Palace." The views presented were magnificent, and the speaker's descriptions wonderful.

The fact that Dr. Grant is now booked for a second lecture on Monday evening, December 21st, so soon after the first lecture, speaks much for the esteem in which he is held here. He will also fill the college pulpit on the Sunday before.

PERSONALS

M. D. Barndollar, Everett, Pa., visited at the college on November 27th.

H. A. Spanogle, of Lewistown, Pa., visited College Hill on November 19.

Jesse H. Wright visited at his home at Dudley, Pa., over Thanksgiving.

Miss Elsie Wise, of Canton, Ohio, visited friends at Juniata over Thanksgiving.

Miss Bessie Nyccum was favored by a visit from her father over Sunday, December 6th.

H. A. Wright, of Dudley, Pa., visited his son, Jesse, at the College on Monday, December 7th.

Miss Mary Hershberger made a visit to her home in Everett, Pa., from December 3rd to 6th.

Ford Fyock, of Johnstown, Pa., visited his sister, Miss Mabel Fyock, from November 25th to 29th.

Miss Cora Hoffman, of Elton, Pa., was the guest of her sister, Miss Myra E. Hoffman, over Thanksgiving.

Miss Rose Clark, teacher of instrumental music in the college, spent Thanksgiving with friends at McConnellstown, Pa.

Miss Esther Swigart, of Lewistown, Pa., was at the college on Monday, December 7th, visiting her brother, J. W. Swigart.

John H. Fike, of the Junior Normal English class, was recently elected a substitute teacher in the public schools of Huntingdon.

H. C. Conner, of Imler, Pa., made a flying visit on College Hill recently while on his way through to Alabama on a business trip.

Mrs. John Hershberger with her three daughters, of Everett, Pa., was the guest of her daughter, Miss Mary, at Juniata on November 28th.

Miss Mary Bashore was pianist at an entertainment given by home talent at McConnellstown, Pa., on Saturday evening, November 28th.

Messrs. Paul and Clarence Snavely, of Harrisburg, were the guests of their sister, Miss Gertrude Snavely, on Saturday and Sunday, November 28th and 29th.

H. F. Sanger, assistant business manager of the ECHO, was a substitute

teacher in the public schools at Patton, Cambria county, Pa., during the week of November 23rd.

On Monday morning, November 30th, Rev. A. J. Snowden, who was attending the Y. M. C. A. convention in town, conducted the chapel exercises, and gave a much appreciated talk to the students.

Mrs. Andrew Coffman, of St. James, Md., while returning from visiting her sister in Pittsburg, Pa., stopped over Sunday, November 2nd, at the college as the guest of her niece, Mrs. C. C. Johnson.

Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh is a member of the committee appointed by the President of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, to examine and review textbooks on Physiology for the use of the public schools.

C. E. Stewart, of Johnstown, Pa., while attending the Y. M. C. A. convention in Huntingdon from November 27th to 29th, visited W. Clay Wertz at the college. Mr. Stewart is principal of one of the schools in Johnstown.

John Furry was called from his studies to attend the funeral of his grandmother, Mrs. John D. Furry, at Maria, Bedford county, Pa., on November 26th. He looked in on the Blair county institute at Hollidaysburg before returning.

J. H. Cassady and his family made a very pleasant visit to Altoona on Saturday and Sunday, November 21st and 22nd. Mr. Cassady preached on Sunday morning and addressed a Sunday School Convention in the evening.

Rev. R. T. Myers, of McVeytown, Pa., on his return from attending the Ministerial meeting for the Middle District of Pennsylvania at Everett, stopped at the college on November 21st to visit his

daughter and son, Miss Mary and Walter Myers.

R. D. Murphy and Daniel N. Ream, of Penn township, Somerset county, Pa., after attending the Somerset county institute, spent November 20th and 21st at the college visiting M. J. and J. D. Weaver. Mr. Murphy was a former Juniata student.

Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, wife and two children, Mabel and Edwin, after spending Thanksgiving at Marklesburg, Pa., came to Huntingdon for a few days' visit to relatives. Dr. Brumbaugh lectured at the college on November 28th, on "Pioneers of Pennsylvania" and preached on Sunday evening, November 29th.

Over Saturday and Sunday, December 5th and 6th, College Hill received a visit from Frank Popplewell, of Manchester, England. He is on a few months' sojourn in this country, and learning that Miss Gibbons was here he stopped off to make her a call, having made her acquaintance at the University of Leipsic, Germany.

Juniata had a very nice visit from Friday to Monday, December 4th to 7th, from Miss Strong, State Secretary for the College Young Women's Christian associations. Miss Strong spoke very commendably of the work she found being done here and gave much help and added inspiration for further and more effective work.

Prof. I. Harvey Brumbaugh spent a week's Thanksgiving vacation at the home of his wife's parents in Cambridge, Mass. While away he made visits of special interest to colleges at New York and Boston. Prof. Brumbaugh's wife and two children returned with him to Huntingdon on November 29th, after a five weeks' visit to Cambridge.

W. J. Miller, Jr., State secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for colleges, was with us over Sunday, November 29th. He gave an excellent talk at the young men's service in the morning. He has been here before and is always appreciated when he comes. L. C. Walkinshaw, Esq., of Greensburg, Pa., was also present and addressed the men. He was a delegate to the convention.

ALUMNI NOTES

H. Bert Landis, '94, is cashier of a bank in Cheneyville, Louisiana.

Miss Sannie F. Shelly, '01, is at her home in Williamsburg, Pennsylvania.

Bruce S. Landis, '91, holds a position as bank cashier in Winnsboro, Louisiana.

D. B. Showalter, '86, is Principal of schools at Jennings, in the Oil Regions, Louisiana.

Harvey S. Replogle, '96, who is teaching in Johnstown, was at the college on November 26th, visiting Mr. Holsinger.

Ellis S. Shelly, English, '01, who is cashier in a bank at Williamsburg, Pa., visited on College Hill over Sunday, December 13th.

Jas. Widdowson, college, '03, visited his brother at the college on Thanksgiving. We are always glad to have Mr. Widdowson with us.

A. L. Gnagey, '02, is employed by the U. S. Express Co., at Rockwood, Pa. He has already received one promotion and expects to be placed in a still more responsible position soon.

A. J. Shumaker, '02, is teaching his third term of school since leaving Juniata. He writes that he is already arranging for a Summer Normal at Blair next summer, and expects to teach the grammar grade in the Blair school next year.

Miss Elizabeth Wertz, '03, also visited Juniata friends over Thanksgiving, and stayed until Sunday. Miss Wertz is teaching in the primary department of the public schools in Cone-maugh, Pa. She says she enjoys her work very much.

Burket E. Henderson, '02, spent Thanksgiving with us, leaving early Friday morning. His many friends here were very glad to see him. Mr. Henderson has a good position as clerk in the Pennsylvania Railroad office at Altoona, Pennsylvania.

Prof. Saylor lately received a very interesting letter from Fred Good, Acad, '03. Mr. Good says he would like to be with his friends at Juniata this year, but that he is enjoying his teaching very much, and is learning many things. We all heartily wish him success.

Miss Willye Idleman, '02, is teaching the second term in her home school which speaks for her success as a teacher. She writes that she is enjoying the work and often thinks of her Alma Mater. She is glad she can hear from so many former students and classmates through the ECHO.

We quote the following from the Law School Notes, found in the November issue of the "Student" from the University of North Dakota, situated at Grand Forks. N. D.—"While Claude E. Carney was absent on his claim near Rugby, his friends took advantage of his absence to elect him to the position of student editor for the Law Department." Mr. Carney was graduated from our Normal-English course in the year 1900.

ITEMS

Merry Christmas!

Happy New Year!

Mr. Peoples is an assistant librarian.

May Santa unload his sleigh at your house.

Frank Brumbaugh now has a horse and buggy.

The daily papers at the college are in continual use.

The Glee Club is faithfully practicing. Keep it up, boys.

It takes a lot of work to keep up our coal supply these days.

Many of the Ohio people will not go home over the holidays.

The first snow of the season came before November was of the past.

Messrs. Lucas and Holsinger have taken quarters in Students' Hall.

Only a few days to leap year. Ladies, do not neglect the opportunities of life.

Already many new students have registered for the Winter and Spring Terms.

Many have placed magazine orders with Prof. Myers. He can get special rates.

Many new periodicals have been added to the Library reading table. Look for them.

Recently the Oriental society placed twelve new, good books in the Library. A noble deed, Orientals.

Many happy hours have already been spent skating. Don't wait for Santa to bring you a pair o' skates.

You can fool some of the professors part of the time but you can't fool all the professors all the time.

Many new books have been added to the library, especially books helpful in the Philosophy and Psychology departments.

Gym work is in full swing now. Both Mr. Yoder and Miss Spanogle report large and enthusiastic classes.

The college English class is critically studying Tennyson's "In Memoriam." The bell always rings too soon.

Why are some of our subscribers like little birds in the early morning? Because their little bills are all over dew (over due).

About the first of the month the plumbing of the Physical Laboratory gave much trouble, but it has all been remedied now.

The college Y. M. C. A. has fitted up the room under the book room for a place to meet and talk together. It is to be a very cosy place.

Everyone should read the announcement for Bible Session in this number. Tell your friends about it, then come and bring them with you.

The third year German class has taken up the study of Sudermann's "Der Katzensteg." Just recently they completed a study of Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell."

Workers!

Jerkers!!

Shirkers!!!

Which?

Every now and then the boys take a long run out into the country. The farmers are always glad to see the "Juniata boys" and seem to always know them.

Prof. Myers attended the Mifflin county institute and gave some very much appreciated talks. Down there he is very popular—almost as much as in Huntingdon county.

The college botany class can not announce any world startling discoveries. They have dipped in every mud hole and

pool, scraped the cliffs for lichens and wandered far and near.

Everybody get the College song book at the book room before you go home. You should never leave Juniata's walls without having one in your possession. All those who live away from here can procure one by writing. They are ten cents apiece.

This term's school work closes on the forenoon of Wednesday, December 23rd, and the winter term begins on Monday, January 4th, thus making it possible for all students to spend New Year's day at home instead of at school as heretofore. It is needless to say that the change is welcomed, even tho we are kept here so late before Christmas.

On Tuesday morning, December 1st, at chapel, Prof. I. Harvey Burmbaugh gave a very interesting and instructive account of his recent trip thru New England. He visited several large institutions of learning, including Columbia University, the University of the City of New York, and Harvard University. His talk brought forth vigorous applause.

The glorious views of mountain and hill, clothed in a gorgeous robe of Autumnal splendor, were powerful sources of inspiration during late fall to those who have a living tinge of appreciation for Nature. Unfortunate indeed is the man or woman whose soul is not thrilled when such feasts are so generously provided. And there were those who did not fail to feast more or less.

The ECHO management recently received the following very complimentary letter from a fair daughter of Juniata: "The ECHO comes regularly. As I read over its pages, it seems like the resounding of voices from afar; there comes to

me the remembrance of happy days gone by and a strong desire to be back again, under the protecting care of Juniata's walls. That Juniata may be blessed with the best of prosperity is my earnest prayer."

The annual convention of the Y. M. C. A., for the 3rd District of Pennsylvania was held in Huntingdon from November 27th to 29th. The sessions were very interesting and highly appreciated by all who were present. Juniata had a representation in J. W. Yoder, Ira E. Foutz, Chalmers Brumbaugh, Galen K. Walker, Brown Miller, and Jno. H. Fike. On Sunday, the 29th, the pulpits of the town were filled by delegates. Rev. A. J. Snowden, of Conemaugh, Pa., preached in the College Chapel.

EXCHANGES

One of the best exchanges coming to our table is the *William and Mary Literary Magazine*. It is well arranged, put up in a very attractive form, and contains very good productions. Some very good stories appear from time to time, and essays upon interesting topics appear in each issue. In the November number of this journal appears an article upon the subject, "The Negro and the Nation," which, while the people north of the Mason and Dixon Line might not view the question in the same light as the author, yet is interesting from the fact that it presents the other side of a very important topic. We are always glad to welcome the *William and Mary Literary Magazine*.

The *Sorosis* presents an article upon "Shakespeare's Inattention to the Denouement of Macbeth" which shows that the writer has made a careful study of that production. However we are apt at times in our criticisms to fail to give due

thought to a production in the light of the intention of the author. While the ending of Macbeth may seem to us to have been given too little attention, yet our criticism must be influenced by the thought which the author himself wishes to predominate. Articles such as this are helpful whether we agree with them or not. If we agree there may be shown to us a phase of interpretation new to us, and if we do not agree it is the means of prompting us to further investigation. Articles on such topics contain something which is more worthy of a place in a college journal than some little empty story.

From the Rockies comes an exchange, *The Wyoming Student*, which for quietness in appearance and choice of matter is to be commended. An article of especial interest to us in the East appears in the November number. A student in the University tells how he spent his vacation with a corps of engineers. More of such articles in the different magazines might not be a bad move. It is true our own country seems very common to us, but yet some one in a distant State may be glad to hear about a place from one who lives there. It is always a pleasure to sit down and read the *Wyoming Student*.

While reading the *Grove City Collegian* we were impressed with an article entitled "Influence of Little Things." Now this was an old subject, but somehow it contained the old thought in a new form. It is a good thing occasionally for us to have our attention directed to such topics and every time that such an article appears, if only one person is benefited by it, it has not appeared in vain. We would say to the *Collegian* and to all journals that articles upon more of these old thoughts might be helpful.

COLLEGE DIRECTORY

Librarian— Professor Jos. E. Saylor.
 Assistant Librarian— Florence Baker.
 Preceptress— Anna C. Spanogle.
 Physical Director— Joseph W. Yoder.
 Athletic Committee—
 Professor F. F. Holsopple, Chairman.
 Joseph W. Yoder.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

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 Critic, Helen W. Gibbons.

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Y. M. C. A.—President, Jos. W. Yoder.
 Vice-President, D. W. Kurtz.
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 Cor. Sec'y, Chalmers Brumbaugh.

Two delightful volumes have recently been issued by Henry Altamus Co., Philadelphia, Pa. "George Washington Jones, A Christmas Gift that went-a-begging," is an interesting story of a little, ten year old sensitive black, who tried to give himself away to some lovely young lady who would make him her page, as in the days "befo' the wah." The story not only pleases but awakens emotions of the heart, and makes it well worth reading. Buying Xmas books is often a puzzling question. "Geo. Washington Jones" will help answer it. Cloth, \$1.00.

Kate Douglas Wiggins knows how to touch the hearts of her readers, in, "Half-a-dozen Housekeepers." This will be of especial interest to girls as they follow the housekeeping of these half dozen college girls who are permitted to take charge of the home of one of their number during their vacation. Their madcap ideas are often quite brilliant and carried out with a zest that is admirable. The way they cook, entertain friends, and amuse themselves is full of sparkle and wit.

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ECHO readers would do well to ask above firm for Xmas catalogue of Books. They will find an excellent selection of Xmas books at reasonable prices.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD

TIME TABLE—May 26, 1902.

Leave	2	4	6	8	10	110
	*A.M.	†A.M.	†A.M.	*P.M.	†P.M.	*P.M.
Winchester	7 30	8 15	9 00	12 15	1 35	2 55
Martinsburg	7 50	8 35	9 20	12 35	1 55	3 15
Hagerstown	7 11	8 00	8 45	12 00	1 20	2 40
Greencastle	7 34	8 20	9 05	12 20	1 40	3 00
Mercersburg	7 05	7 50	8 35	11 50	1 10	2 30
Chambersburg	7 34	8 15	9 00	12 15	1 35	2 55
Waynesboro	7 05	7 50	8 35	11 50	1 10	2 30
Shippensburg	7 53	8 38	9 23	12 38	1 58	3 18
Newville	8 10	8 55	9 40	12 55	2 15	3 35
Carlisle	8 30	9 15	10 00	1 00	2 20	3 40
Mechanicsburg	8 50	9 35	10 20	1 20	2 40	4 00
Dillsburg	7 52	8 37	9 22	12 37	1 57	3 17
Arrive—						
Harrisburg	9 07	11 25	2 40	6 35	10 33	12 40
Arrive—						
Philadelphia	11 48	3 17	5 47	10 20	4 25	4 25
New York	2 13	5 53	8 08	3 53	7 13	7 13
Baltimore	12 10	3 11	6 00	9 45	2 30	7 15
	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M

Additional east-bound local trains will run daily, except Sunday, as follows. Leave Carlisle 5.45 a. m., 7.05 a. m., 12.40 p. m., 3.15 p. m., leave Mechanicsburg 6.08 a. m., 7.29 a. m., 8.12 a. m., 1.04 p. m., 2.30 p. m., 3.36 p. m., 5.30 p. m.

Trains Nos. 8 and 110 run daily between Hagerstown and Harrisburg and No. 2 fifteen minutes late on Sundays.

* Daily.

† Daily except Sunday.

Leave	1	3	5	7	9	109
	P M	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	8 50	12 00	4 35	5 55
New York	7 55	12 10	8 40	8 55	2 55	8 25
Philadelphia	11 20	4 25	8 40	11 40	4 30	8 30
Harrisburg	*A M	*A M	†A M	†P M	†P M	*P M
Dillsburg	5 00	7 55	11 45	3 25	8 25	11 05
Mechanicsburg	5 19	8 16	12 05	3 43	8 46	11 23
Carlisle	5 40	8 39	12 27	4 04	9 08	11 42
Newville	6 02	9 00	12 51	4 23	9 29	12 02
Shippensburg	6 20	9 18	1 10	4 39	9 47	12 18
Waynesboro	6 40	9 36	1 32	4 58	10 07	12 36
Chambersburg	8 15	10 47	1 55	5 21	10 30	12 55
Mercersburg	7 05	10 00	2 17	5 44	10 54	12 55
Hagerstown	7 27	10 22	2 17	5 44	10 54	12 55
Martinsburg	8 24	1 10	6 29			
Arrive—						
Winchester	9 10	11 55	7 15			
	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M	A M

Additional local trains will leave Harrisburg as follows: For Carlisle and intermediate stations at 9.37 a. m., 2.00 p. m., 6.25 p. m.; also for Mechanicsburg, Dillsburg and intermediate stations at 7.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Trains Nos. 1, 3 and 109 run daily between Harrisburg and Hagerstown.

Pullman palace sleeping cars between New York and Knoxville, Tenn., on trains 1 west and 10 east and between Philadelphia and Welsh on N & W railway on trains 109 west and 12 12 east except that on Sunday the Philadelphia sleeper will run east on No. 2.

Through coaches to and from Philadelphia on trains 2 and 4 east and 7 and 9 west.

* Daily.

† Daily except Sunday.

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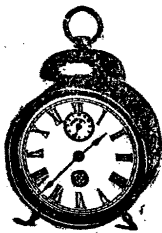
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